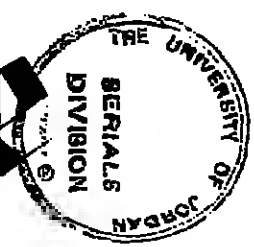


Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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No. 34,444



UN Dilemma: Relieving Bosnian Suffering Prolongs the War

By John Pomfret

Washington Post Service

VISOKO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — On a serpentine road deep in the mountains of central Bosnia, United Nations earthmovers and road graders smoothed and widened an icy passageway, cutting a highway where there once was a dirt track. A Canadian soldier operating a giant backhoe leaned out of his cab and yelled at a passer-by: "We're doing this so people won't starve."

ankle-deep in mud and watched. "This will help us a lot," he said, nodding at the expanding artery. "This will make fighting a little easier."

This picture of UN diligence clashing with

The first UN relief convoys in four weeks have reached central Bosnia. Page 5.

Bosnian ingenuity highlights a dilemma, senior UN officials say. If the UN operation continues to sustain some 2 million people this winter, it is bound to prolong a war that

has left 250,000 people dead or missing and driven more than a million from their homes.

Roads improved by the United Nations to ease access for food and medical convoys will also make it easier for the three Bosnian factions to move troops and guns. Much of the UN aid, meant for women and children, will end up in the stomachs of gunmen. Fuel for hospitals and power stations will be siphoned into military vehicles.

UN provisions will bolster the tenuous economies of all three factions. UN aid is for sale in any town in Bosnia. If such supplies did

not exist, many Western officials here say, pressure could mount for the three sides to sue for peace.

Without the UN operation, Bosnian warlords and local toughs, responsible for a good degree of the fighting, would lose large chunks of cash. They could no longer sell places on lists of UN-supervised population exchanges.

UN officials, from aid workers to high-ranking officers, say they would tolerate these breaches if, in the end, the aid got through, if the warring factions and the world

body worked out a compromise that would get the job done.

"We basically shouldn't be here," said a senior officer in the UN Protection Force in Bosnia. "The reason is that the international community hasn't got the guts to do one of two things — admit that this is a failure and get out, or give us the men, the mandate and the backing to stop the fighting and force a peace."

"Yes, we are fueling the war because a lot of that food and fuel goes to the militias." See BOSNIA, Page 5

U.S. and EC Seem to End Stalemate on Trade Accord

'Viable Alternatives' Are Discussed, Raising Hopes for a GATT Deal

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The United States and the European Community appear to have broken out of their long stalemate over trade during meetings in Washington early this week, raising hopes that a global trade settlement can be achieved by next month's deadline, officials on both sides said Wednesday.

An intensive series of talks Monday and Tuesday between Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, and his EC counterpart, Sir Leon Brittan, failed to produce breakthroughs on agriculture, movies, aircraft or other key trade disputes, U.S. and European officials said. But for the first time, both sides abandoned their posturing on the issues and "they envisaged an accord," said Peter Guilford, a spokesman for Sir Leon.

Mr. Kantor said he had discussed "viable alternatives" for reaching a settlement with Sir Leon, and he agreed to go to Brussels for further negotiations on Dec. 1 and 2.

The timing was a nod to European political needs. EC foreign ministers will meet here Dec. 2 to review progress on the trade talks at the behest of France, which fears Washington will try to impose a take-it-or-leave-it offer on Europe on the eve of the Dec. 15 deadline.

Before next week's meeting, U.S. and EC technical officials plan to work virtually non-stop in Washington to draw up the outline of a settlement. Mr. Kantor and Sir Leon made enough progress that lower-level officials "can start working on the language" of an agreement, said Diane Wildman, a spokeswoman for Mr. Kantor.

Mr. Kantor stressed that the United States and Europe needed to resolve their differences quickly if the Uruguay Round of global trade talks being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was to be successfully concluded. He indicated that other countries should improve their market-opening offers in the talks and not try to hide behind the U.S.-EC differences.

Andrew Stoler, the deputy U.S. representative to GATT in Geneva, said that if the United States and the Community did not make progress, "certain other countries like Korea and Japan will get off the hook."

Although the talks in Washington achieved no agreement on any specific items, officials said both sides put all their major issues on the table and gave the clearest indication yet of their bottom-line needs. That should make it easier to find trade-offs and compromises that will be needed to reach an overall agreement, officials said.

"It has to all be interrelated and deal with all issues," Mr. Stoler said.

Reaching such a settlement will not be easy, though, as shown by a cautious French reaction to the Washington talks.

A Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, said the talks made no advance on France's major concerns: agriculture, protec-

See GATT, Page 5

Beijing to Cede Ownership Of 100 Major State Firms

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's Communist leaders will select 100 of the country's large state-owned factories next year and whisper in the ears of the factory managers words that have been considered heresy during more than four decades of communism: "You own this."

The experiment is China's largest attempt so far to reform the system of state-owned enterprises that still dominates its economy. If it is successful, the experiment in ownership is to be extended within three to five years to all 11,000 of China's medium-sized and large industries, a senior official said Wednesday.

The official, Lu Yongsheng, deputy director of the State Commission for Economic Restructuring, said in an interview that the experiment had been approved during the meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee from Nov. 11 to 14 but had not been disclosed in the committee's 16,000-word report.

"Next year, 100 enterprises will be chosen as a pilot project to conduct the program," Mr. Lu said. His commission, along with the State Economic and Trade Commission, will supervise the experiment. Both agencies report directly to China's 13-member State Council, which is led by Prime Minister Li Peng.

Many details of the program remain unclear, and the list of 100 state firms has yet to be disclosed. But Mr. Lu said the plan was to select enterprises that the government believed were most likely to become profitable, and to put

them on a new footing to compete in world markets.

To do this, he said, the government must take the burden of social welfare from these state corporations, which now run schools, hospitals and other "cradle-to-grave" services for their work force.

Then, he said, the state would set a value on assets that over the years had been accumulated in each factory, such as assembly-line equipment and buildings.

This value would then represent the state's "investment" in the enterprise, transforming the state's position from that of an all-powerful commissar directing every move to that of a Western-style investing partner whose responsibility and exposure are no greater than the value of its investment.

Under a new law, corporate owners of the formerly state-owned factories would assume full responsibility for the success or failure of the businesses. Failure and bankruptcy could be more common under the new law, Mr. Lu said.

But, he said, many of the unprofitable enterprises, if relieved of their social-welfare burdens, might be able to compete.

"At present, if the state enterprises were forced to compete in the international market," Mr. Lu said, "they would all go bankrupt."

The state's liability no longer would be the

See CHINA, Page 21



CAMBODIAN PLEDGE — A group of former Khmer Rouge guerrillas pledging allegiance to the new Cambodian government on Wednesday at Dey Ety, near Phnom Penh. The soldiers were part of 2,000 guerrillas who defected to the central government.

Clinton's Shift on North Korea: More Carrot and Less Stick

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The subtle shift taken toward North Korea by the Clinton administration and the South Korean government this week represents a carefully qualified victory for doves over hawks in a debate over what to do about North Korea's nuclear program.

The ultimate issue in the debate extends far beyond the nuclear program itself to the future of the North Korean regime of President Kim Il Sung. Senior intelligence analysts believe that North Korea now views the nuclear-weapons program as the key to its survival.

And the outcome could affect nonprolifera-

tion policy elsewhere as the United States tries to prevent other governments from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

No one on either side of the foreign-policy dispute advocates the use of military force against North Korea. The question is not whether to choose force or negotiations, as it was in Vietnam. Rather, the issue is more like the Cold War arguments between liberals and conservatives about the Soviet Union — whether to accept the regime as a valid, long-term negotiating partner or to challenge and undermine it in any way possible.

The hawks have argued that the United States and its allies should conduct Pyongyang with sanctions and military exercises, in hopes that it will be forced to spend more money and will be so economically strangled that it collapses.

By offering "carrots" such as possible diplomatic recognition and economic aid, the hawks

say, Washington and Seoul are merely keeping the North Korean regime alive, enabling it to both threaten its neighbors and help other dangerous regimes around the world.

The Clinton administration put its new approach to the test on Wednesday when American officials conferred privately with Ho Jong, North Korea's deputy chief representative at the United Nations. Though details of the talks were not immediately disclosed, it was assumed the Americans provided details of the new approach of diplomatic engagement that President Bill Clinton disclosed on Tuesday.

James R. Lilley, a scholar at the American Enterprise Institute and a longtime CIA official who served as ambassador to Seoul and Beijing,

See KOREA, Page 6

2 British Boys Guilty of Killing Toddler

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

PRESTON, England — Two chubby-checked 11-year-old boys were found guilty on Wednesday of the brutal murder last winter of 2-year-old James Bulger, the Liverpool toddler whose abduction from his mother's side and savage battering at the hands of two other children horrified Britain.

Judge Michael Moreland of the Crown Court sentenced the boys to serve a term of indefinite detention — the only penalty available under British law for subjects so young

— and expressed the view they would spend "very, very many years" in confinement before the state concludes that they have been rehabilitated and are fit for release.

"The killing of James Bulger was an act of unparalleled evil and barbarity," said Judge Moreland, who in passing sentence also lifted an order that had barred public disclosure of the identities of the two boys, Robert Thompson and Jon Venables.

In finding the boys guilty, the jury of nine men and three women agreed with prosecutors who argued that the boys — who were 10 at the time of the killing — knew what they

were doing was "seriously wrong" when they lured James from his mother inside a Liverpool shopping mall, tugged him crying and confused four kilometers (two-and-a-half miles) across town, and then smashed his skull with bricks, stones and a metal bar along a lonely stretch of railroad track.

Jon Venables, identified during the trial as Child B, began to cry as the jury foreman pronounced him guilty, and his parents also sobbed. Robert Thompson, identified during the trial as Child A, appeared to show no

See GUILTY, Page 2

Germans Demand Answers on Cadavers in Crash Tests

The Associated Press

BONN — Heidelberg University has been ordered to prove that it obtained the permission of relatives to use cadavers, including those of eight children, for automobile crash tests, an official said Wednesday.

The move came after revelations that Heidelberg researchers have since 1975 conducted more than 200 car-safety tests in which human bodies were placed in automobiles that were rammed together.

The Research Ministry of Baden-Württemberg State, where Heidelberg is situated, has told the university to detail how many tests had been conducted and to show proof that the corpses were used with the consent of relatives. "We have demanded a written report from the university," said Heike Ströle-Bühler, the ministry's spokeswoman. "We need to find out what the facts are."

In Washington, George Parker, associate administrator for research at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, said the U.S. government financed some of Heidelberg's research as well as tests at the universities

of Virginia and Wisconsin. He said the work was vital for improving car safety.

Crash tests using human bodies were conducted by at least two research teams in the United States in the 1980s, according to Clarence Dillow, head of the Center for Auto Safety, a Washington-based public advocacy group.

Mr. Parker said, "We need that type of data to find out how people are injured in crashes, to know what areas of the body are injured under what conditions."

He said the data were used to calibrate measuring devices on the crash dummies used to test car safety. "If you didn't do this testing, you wouldn't know what limits to put on

dummies for crash tests," Mr. Parker said. The tests measure the impact of crashes on humans with the help of cameras and electronic sensors.

German law permits the use of cadavers for research so long as the permission of relatives is obtained.

The tabloid Bild splashed the affair onto the top of its front page Wednesday, complete with a photograph of the main researcher, Dimitrios Kallieris. A headline next to the photograph reads: "Professor Horror. He Did Car Tests Using Dead Children."

Dr. Rainer Mattern, head of Heidelberg University's forensic pathology department, con-

tended that the university had done nothing wrong. He confirmed that it had used more than 200 human corpses in the crash tests, including eight children.

Dr. Mattern said the university stopped using children's bodies in 1989 but continued to use those of adults.

All corpses were used with the permission of family members, and parents of the dead children "were clearly aware of what tests were being carried out with the corpses," Mr. Mattern said. "The tests have saved the lives of other children."

Bild gave a grisly description of the car-crash tests. See CADAVER, Page 5

For Russians, a Thinning of the Flanks

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In Russia, where the shape of many people has long resembled the favorite national food — the potato — dieting is now the rage.

Stimulating concoctions, from Slimfast to Herbalife, have taken the country by storm. Diet classes that teach the basics of beautiful eating are jam-packed with the obese. American diet books can be found at subway book stalls. Diet kiosks line the windows of nearly every sidewalk

advertising and snazzy fashion, women here have come to embrace the old saying that a woman cannot be too rich or too thin.

The dieting craze comes at a time when many Russians are officially impoverished and growing numbers of children suffer from vitamin and other deficiencies.

"In the past, a woman was supposed to be a good worker and a good housekeeper," said Galina Istomina, who teaches at the Center for Psychological Correction-Harmony diet program. "Now people have to care how they look. Western influence has had an effect."

overweight as their dreary and doughy "bushka" image suggested. In fact, on average, they are probably thinner than their American counterparts, whose greater access to healthier food and lifestyles is mitigated by junk food and sedentary ways.

But for a long time, spending too much time on one's looks was definitely bad form, as Raisa Gorbachev, wife of the former Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, discovered when her stylishness provoked her. Now it is considered a capitalist necessity, especially for the growing number of women in the new world of

See DIET, Page 5

Bosnia	.....\$ 800	Din	.....35 C
Cyprus	.....£ 1.00		
Denmark	.....14.80	D.Kr.	
Finland	.....11 F.M.		
Gibraltar	.....£ 0.85		
Great Britain	.....£ 0.85		
Egypt	.....E.P. 5000		
Jordan	.....J.D		
Kenya	.....K. Sh. 150		
Kuwait	.....500 Fils		
Austria	.....S 35		
Nigeria	.....45.00	Naira	
Norway	.....15 N.Kr.		
Oman	.....1,000	Rials	
Qatar	.....8.00	Rials	
Ras. Iceland	.....R 1.00		
Saudi Arabia	.....R 6		
South Africa	.....R 6		
U.A.E.	.....8.50	Dirh	
U.S. Mil.	.....(\$1.10)		

Spurred by a recent flood of Western televi-

Kiosk

Main Palestinian Peace Foe Is Slain

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli soldiers on Wednesday shot and killed the leader of the main fundamentalist group that opposes the Israeli-PLO peace pact, the army said. Inad Aqal was shot down by paramilitary police as he bolted from a car at a roadblock in Gaza City, Israeli radio said.

An army statement called Mr. Aqal "the most dangerous fugitive" in the Gaza Strip. He headed the military wing of the Hamas movement, which opposes peace between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and calls for the destruction of Israel.

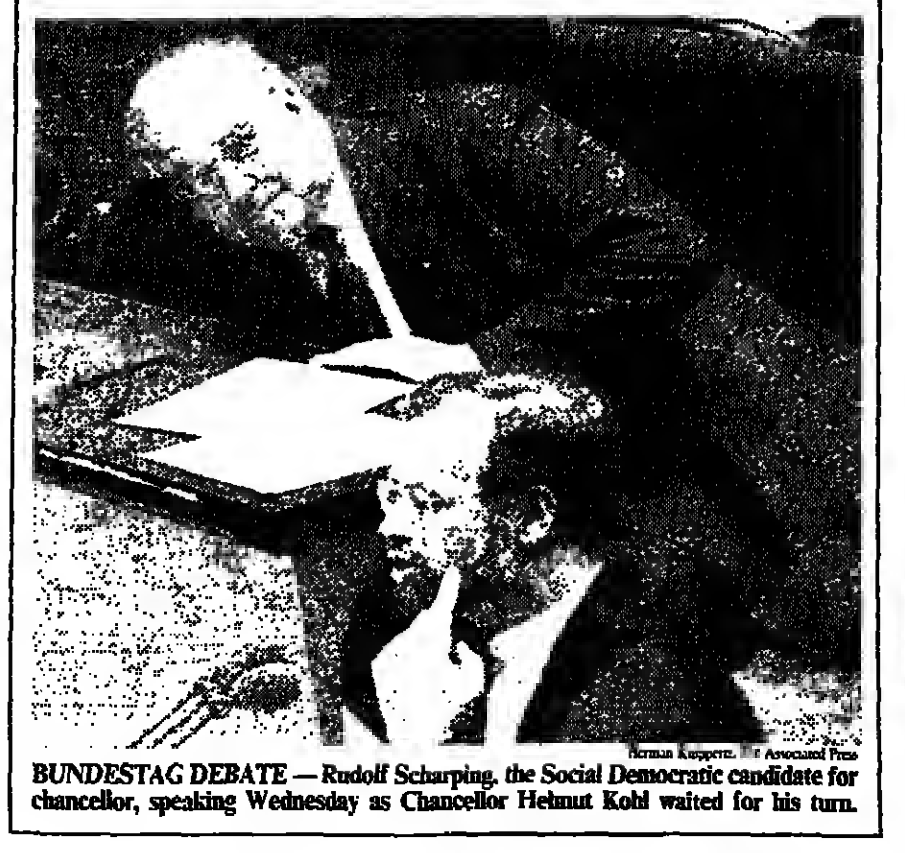
Mr. Aqal claimed responsibility for the killing of two Israeli soldiers in the Gaza Strip last month. A book published by Hamas this week quoted him as saying he "hoped to go to paradise by being killed by Israeli soldiers."

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	13.41	Down	0.31%
3,887.58		107.61	

The Dollar			
	New York	Wed. close	previous close
D.M.		1,702.4	1,701
Pound		1,488.5	1,485.5
Yen		108.15	108.67
FF		5,906	5,912.5

Business/Finance

QVC won court victories in its hostile bid for Paramount. Philip Morris plans 14,000 job cuts and a \$952 million charge.



BUNDESTAG DEBATE — Rudolf Scharping, the Social Democratic candidate for chancellor, speaking Wednesday as Chancellor Helmut Kohl waited for his turn.

STATESIDE / A GIANT SPITTING CONTEST

Mishaps Slow Work On Warhead Cuts

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department's ambitious schedule for dismantling surplus nuclear warheads at its Pantex plant in Texas has been disrupted by accidents and other safety concerns, according to a congressional study.

In an incident last year, workers taking apart a B-57 warhead dropped it 20 inches (50 centimeters) onto a table, General Accounting Office investigators found, leading to a 36-day shutdown for a thorough safety review of B-57 disassembly operations.

In another case, a special trailer built to carry nuclear warheads broke down, leading the Energy Department to suspend the entire truck fleet for 60 days, while warheads piled up at military bases.

With the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile projected to drop from about 21,000 warheads in 1990 to about 3,500 in 2003, the Energy Department has set a target of disassembling about 1,400 warheads a year at Pantex, the nation's principal bomb assembly complex, outside Amarillo, Texas.

In a report requested by Senator John Glenn, the Ohio Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, the General Accounting Office found that the schedule may be more than a year behind.

forced Pantex officials to curtail the disassembly schedule on several occasions in the last two years.

In addition, the General Accounting Office said Pantex lacked storage space for all the dismantled warheads. This finding reinforces the conclusions of at least two earlier and larger studies of the warhead disassembly program, which say that the nation lacks a long-term plan for the safe disposal of its growing stockpile of surplus plutonium from unneeded weapons.

In the past, plutonium from dismantled warheads was shipped to an Energy Department plant in Rocky Flats, Colorado, for reuse in new weapons. But no new weapons are being made, so the plutonium is being piled up in temporary storage bins at Pantex.

Energy Department officials "estimate that existing facilities will provide adequate storage until about April 1994," the General Accounting Office said.

It recommended that the department curtail the disassembly schedule until safety and storage issues are resolved, but the Energy Department is reluctant to do that because dismantled weapons are safer to store than active warheads.

Mr. Glenn said that while the reported safety problems had been handled properly and without worker injury, the Energy Department should not be allowed "to slip into a culture where disassembly is put ahead of worker, public and environmental safety."

Health Bill's First Hurdle: Jurisdiction

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee and the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee are locked in a furious battle for control of President Bill Clinton's health plan, with several versions of the bill sitting idly on the Senate calendar.

The dispute could complicate and even endanger the president's bill, according to Senate officials.

"It's an atomic war," said an aide to one Finance Committee Democrat.

"It's a giant spitting contest," said an aide to a Finance Republican.

"It's messy over there" said a top House health planner.

At issue is jurisdiction over the health bill, sent to Capitol Hill in final form Saturday but not yet referred to a committee.

The Labor Committee is headed by Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who has been pushing for health reform for years and whose committee is one of the most liberal in the Senate.

The Finance Committee is headed by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, whose committee is far more conservative.

and compromises with the White House, the Republicans and the House. It also means having lobbyists cluster around and ask for favors.

And it means having all this forever — not just if this bill is passed but in the future, whenever amendments come up. In short, it means attention, power, the ability to influence events, satisfy constituents, attract support and carry out ideological dreams.

Senate aides said.

"The irony of it is that Pat Moynihan and Ted Kennedy are friends," said one Senate Democrat. "They have been for a long time. That makes this all the more difficult."

Mr. Moynihan wants jurisdiction and is backed by several committee Democrats and virtually all its Republicans.

Mr. Kennedy does not claim jurisdiction over the direct taxes in the plan, such as the tobacco tax and the Medicare and Medicaid savings that provide a significant portion of the financing.

But after a review of precedents, he said, the Senate Parliamentarian concluded that the Labor Committee had jurisdiction over virtually all the most important provisions of the bill.

Senator Kennedy and other liberals on the Labor Committee fear that if the more conservative Finance Committee controls the bill, it will knock out many of its key features.

There would then be no alternative Clinton-type committee bill to pose against the Finance bill when it reaches the floor. The

Clinton bill could then be nearly dead in the Senate and a far less comprehensive reform than Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kennedy envision might be passed.

But Mr. Moynihan said that giving the Labor Committee control would produce a bill that would jeopardize chances for any Republican support. The ultimate result might be the passage of nothing at all and perhaps the loss of the best chance in three generations to change the national health system.

"The Democrats on the Labor Committee are too damned liberal, and their bill is too damned liberal," said an aide to a Finance Committee Republican.

Moreover, many members of the Finance Committee view the mandatory "premium" that businesses and individuals must pay for health care under the bill as a federal tax, aides said. They believe that the bulk of the bill is clearly within Finance's jurisdiction.

If the impasse continues, each committee is likely to work on what it considers its portion of the bill — in Finance Committee's case, everything — and produce an amended version.

Then each would attach its language to some related bill over which it has jurisdiction or seek a bill number for its version. Then it would be the job of top Senate Democrats, the White House and perhaps some Republicans to try to meld the two bills into a single measure and take it to the floor.

Handgun-Control Bill Gains Final Approval; Clinton Vows to Sign It

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate, by voice vote Wednesday, approved the Brady bill, which for the first time requires a five-day waiting period and background check on handgun buyers everywhere in the United States.

With Vice President Al Gore in the chair as presiding officer, the leader of the majority Democrats, George J. Mitchell of Maine, and the leader of the minority Republicans, Bob Dole of Kansas, announced that a separate bill would be voted upon in January with provisions sought by Republicans.

"The Brady bill has now been passed," Mr. Mitchell said.

Mr. Dole said, "I couldn't have done this had I not been able to get consent from everybody on this side of the aisle." The Republican added that he had consulted with key members of his party, and "I can say there's no objection."

Mr. Dole said that President Bill Clinton had indicated that if his separate bill was approved by the Senate and House, he would sign it. The legislation to be acted upon in January would cover changing the

five-year phase-out of the waiting period to four years, with an option of the attorney general adding a fifth year.

The legislation approved on Wednesday now goes to Mr. Clinton, whose signature will make it law.

The president was told of the bill's passage while he visited a church to help prepare a Thanksgiving dinner for the homeless.

"I am elated," he said. "It is a wonderful Thanksgiving present for the American people. It will be a beginning — a beginning in what must be a long and relentless assault on the problems of crime and violence in this country."

"After a long, long, hard fight, Jim Brady has won," Mr. Dole said. "I know this ordeal has been long, hard and frustrating for him."

The bill was named for James S. Brady, who was disabled during an assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan in 1981. Mr. Brady was Reagan's press secretary.

"We can now leave for Thanksgiving and for Christmas and return next year, ready to roll," said Mr. Mitchell.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

In Hospitals and on Video: White House Pitch

WASHINGTON — With the distraction of the North American Free Trade Agreement behind them, the administration and its allies are hoping to use the two-month congressional recess to revive their campaign for overhauling the health care system. They have planned a relentless exercise in retail politics: town meeting by town meeting, hospital by hospital, videotape by videotape.

Most cabinet officials will descend on hospitals this holiday weekend to draw attention to the issue. The Democratic National Committee is planning to distribute 10,000 copies of its new video, "Health Care Security, Challenge to America," and a million copies of its brochure, "What the President's Plan Means for You."

The administration's allies in Congress are planning several regional conferences on health care, expected to feature Hillary Rodham Clinton, and the White House has detailed 20 cabinet members and other senior officials to explain the president's plan at town meetings over the holidays.

The administration faces several challenges at this stage of the health care campaign. It needs to restore the public focus on the issue that flagged while Mr. Clinton was preoccupied with the trade agreement. It needs to counter the criticism of the plan that mounted after the early, glowing reviews of the Mr. Clinton's speech to Congress in September on the general need for changes in health care.

And, some analysts say, the administration needs to provide a constant flow of information to a public that is less interested in the broad arguments over health care than in what the plan will mean on a personal level. (NYT)

Republican Governors Split on Gun Control

PHOENIX, Arizona — Hoping to win control of a majority of the nation's statehouses next year after almost 25 years of Democratic dominance, Republican governors concluding a conference here agreed that the best course was to emphasize issues that have been staples of their party platform: fighting crime, cutting taxes, and controlling spending.

But strains were already apparent among the governors over how best to preempt the Democrats' attempts to make these issues their own and not compromise traditional Republican principles.

The most obvious divisions came to the surface when some governors said this was the time for Republicans to support gun control as part of the prescription for fighting crime. Those remarks were all the more striking inasmuch as they came at a time when it was Republicans in the Senate who were resisting a particularly popular gun-control measure, the Brady bill.

"Some people have rejected anything that has the scent of gun control on its face; that's no longer the case," said Governor Mike Leavitt of Utah. "I have gone through a metamorphosis where my own personal philosophies have shifted."

Mr. Leavitt said "13- and 14-year-old kids running around the streets with handguns" had brought him "to the conclusion that they have no business doing it, and we've got to do something restrictive." Comments like Mr. Leavitt's ran counter to the strongly worded claims here this week of Governor-Elect George F. Allen of Virginia and Haley Barbour, the Republican national chairman. Both cited Mr. Allen's election over Mary Sue Terry, a Democrat who made gun control one of her central campaign themes, as evidence that the issue had limited appeal. (NYT)

2 Clinton Aides Quit While They're Ahead

WASHINGTON — Two senior White House officials will be leaving the government by the end of the year, taking advantage of the relatively good news the administration has enjoyed of late to make their departures.

Howard Paster, the president's chief liaison with Congress, and Roy M. Neel, the deputy chief of staff, both said their decisions had been triggered by personal factors, and to some degree, by the professional harassment brought on by a hectic first year in office.

Mr. Paster, who came under fire for President Bill Clinton's early legislative stumbles but gained little credit for his later accomplishments, said he was tired and needed a break from the job of managing the president's several and simultaneous legislative priorities.

"We have set a new standard of intensity," Mr. Paster said. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

Naki Hockersmith, who redecorated the White House for the Clintons: "Their taste is very today. They're not stuffy and pretentious, and neither is their home." (NYT)

Away From Politics

• Lorena Bobbitt's trial for cutting off her husband's penis has been put off from Monday until Jan. 10 to give psychiatrists more time to test her for her planned defense of insanity on charges of malicious wounding. Judge Herman A. Whisenant of Prince William County Circuit Court in Manassas, Virginia, rescheduled the trial.

• Sol Wachtler, New York's former chief judge, was stabbed in his bed at a North Carolina prison, where he is serving a 10-month sentence for harassing his former lover, his lawyer said Tuesday. Mr. Wachtler, 63, was listening to his radio with earphones when he was attacked, said his lawyer, Paul Montclare, who is his son-in-law. Mr. Wachtler's two wounds, above the shoulder blade, needed stitches.

• Containers of nerve and mustard gas and other chemical weapons may be buried in at least 215 sites around the United States, the Pentagon said. Its report to Congress said the army was not aware of any immediate threats to health or safety. But it said it will probably take up to 2034 at a cost of \$17.7 billion to destroy all the chemical and equipment, including storage and spray tanks.

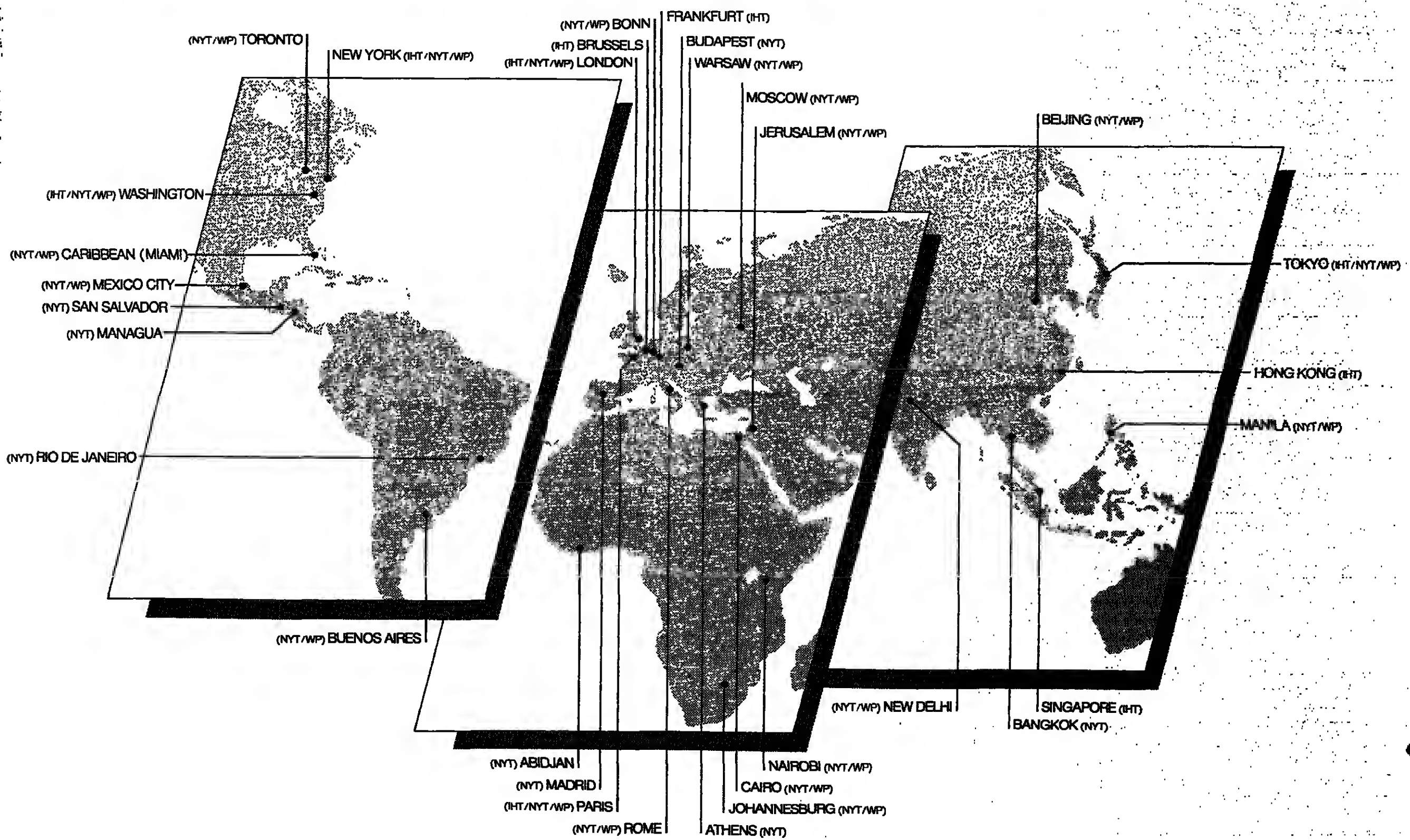
• Almost half the Los Angeles police force is taking part in a job action by calling in sick. But the city fought back, winning a court order barring officers from continuing the tactic in their effort to get a raise. AP, WP LAT



"Hello, is there anybody there?" said the Future. You can ignore the future but it won't go away. A truly integrated Europe is coming, in one form or another, sooner or later. Of this we can all be sure. Indeed in many ways it is already here. There is for instance already a newspaper for Europe. It gives you a European perspective on business, politics, society, culture and all that matters. It is published weekly, and read widely. For pleasure and for business. For information and for stimulation. Is there anybody there? Yes, Yes, Yes, we are here in our millions. Europe is changing. Are you standing still?

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سكزا من الأمل

Spy Master for East Decries 'Farce' as Treason Trial Ends

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

DUSSELDORF — Markus Wolf, the former head of East Germany's spy service, denounced on Wednesday his seven-month-long trial on charges of treason as a political "farce" staged by the authorities of the reunited Germany in triumph over the state they absorbed in 1990.

"This court is going to find me guilty," the 70-year-old spy master, who fled to Moscow but came back to face trial in 1991, told judges and spectators at the end of his trial.

Though he and everybody else will not learn the verdict until Dec. 6, when the court reconvenes to pass judgment, for Mr. Wolf the only question was how long his sentence would be.

The prosecutors asked the court to give him seven years.

"Whatever sentence it imposes, it will be a political verdict," Mr. Wolf asserted in his closing statement, only the second time he has said anything at all during the trial.

The first was on the opening day in May, when he acknowledged that, as charged, he had been the head of the East German foreign intelligence service from 1953 to 1986. The court could spare itself the trouble of taking evidence, he

said then; he would admit to the specifications, but how could he be guilty of treason to a state he was not a citizen of until after his own ceased to exist?

"I again acknowledge full responsibility for the actions of those who reported to me, under the constitution and the laws of the German Democratic Republic," Mr. Wolf said Wednesday. But, he said, that had not been enough for the prosecutorial authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany, who wanted "a show trial."

"No one who once believed in the possibility of another Germany with more social justice, a Germany without arrogance or nationalistic taint or the almighty dollar is apparently allowed to walk around any more with his head held high," he said.

Mr. Wolf's idealistic description of a Communist country that collapsed in 1989 as soon as troops were no longer willing to shoot people who rejected it, a state that had to build the Berlin Wall in 1961 to keep its own citizens from fleeing, reflected beliefs he acquired growing up in Moscow in the 1930s and 1940s. He is the son of a German Communist emigré and anti-fascist figure, the Jewish physician and playwright Friedrich Wolf, who died in East Berlin in 1953.

The spies who were brought in to testify during Mr. Wolf's trial included both East German infiltrators and West German agents, who testified that Mr. Wolf had indeed been an active and effective leader.

Several were still serving jail sentences for their own convictions.

"If I have felt guilt in this courtroom, it was not before the law but before these people," Mr. Wolf said, though he had the impression that one of them regretted what they had done, none had been blackmailed or forced into working for him.

The prosecutors set out to prove that by giving spies detailed instructions and money, and passing on to Moscow the military and economic secrets they gleaned, Mr. Wolf had been guilty not only of being an agent himself, but also of bribery and treason.



A UN relief convoy of 47 trucks and escort vehicles passing through a checkpoint at Tomislavgrad en route for Zenica in central Bosnia.

BOSNIA: In UN Dilemma, Feeding People Means Prolonging the War

Continued from Page 1

said Angus Ramsay, a British Army officer and chief of staff of the UN military operation in Bosnia. But, for the time being, he said, such activity is an "unavoidable price to pay for averting famine."

But unless the factions allow the aid through, he added, that famine will come.

One of the most visible signs of the UN operation in Bosnia has been road-building. With great fanfare last August, Lieutenant General Francis Briquembourg of Belgium, the UN commander for Bosnia, announced Operation Lifeline, a plan to establish a "humanitarian supply route" from the Adriatic coast in Croatia to the Bosnian cities of Sarajevo, Zenica and Tuzla.

Since then, British engineers have cut a 25-mile, two-lane road,

known as Route Triangle, out of a goat trail that climbs 4,500 feet (1,370 meters) from outside Tomislavgrad to Rumboci, above Prozor Lake, both Croatian strongholds. Canadian engineers are improving the road from Sarajevo to Visoko, then north to Vares and Tuzla, most of it in Muslim-held territory.

The net effect of the British engineering feat on the humanitarian effort has been uncertain because Bosnian Croats have stopped all commercial traffic into central Bosnia for seven months. But militarily, the road has been a godsend to the Bosnian Croatian forces and their ally, the Croatian Army, which ply the road daily, bringing troops to fight the mostly Muslim Bosnian Army.

In an accord signed Monday, Bosnian Croatian troops and the

British forces agreed that British engineers would repair another road, Route Diamond, which stretches into Croatian enclaves in north-central Bosnia, in exchange for safe passage for UN convoys.

Asked if there was any likelihood that the Croats would block UN convoys once that route was cleared to their liking, Colonel John Almstrom, a Canadian and chief operations officer for the UN forces, nodded. "That's what they'll probably do," he said.

Providing fuel to the warring factions is another problem. On Oct. 27, during negotiations with Serbian paramilitary forces in the east Bosnian city of Zvornik, UN officials promised the Serbs about 10,000 gallons of diesel fuel if they would allow the UN battalion in Tuzla to move more equipment

there via Serbia, according to an official who took part in the meeting.

Under the Security Council resolutions, UN officials are not authorized to trade fuel for access. But the Swedish UN officers in Tuzla were desperate, the UN official said.

Even after distributing several thousand gallons of the promised diesel fuel, however, the Swedes still had a rough time of it. On Monday, Bosnian Serbs forced a convoy of 46 UN vehicles, seeking to reinforce the Nordic battalion, back into Serbia at gunpoint. After spending the night in a parking lot on the Serbian side of the Drina River, the convoy arrived in Tuzla Tuesday night — more than a month late.

Envoy to Threaten Bosnia With Pullout

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — If Bosnia's Muslims fail to make peace with the Serbs and Croats by early next year, Britain and France are likely to withdraw their peacekeeping forces from the former Yugoslavia though they may still try to continue humanitarian work there as the warring factions prepare for spring campaigns.

But if the Serbs and Croats obstruct a peace accord in the coming weeks then the 12 European Community countries are likely to press for the Security Council to impose a new and tighter economic blockade on them.

These warnings will be spelled out publicly by Lord Owen, the European mediator in the former Yugoslavia, in a lecture he is scheduled to give in London on Thursday. They are intended to encourage Serbian, Bosnian and Croat leaders to resume serious talks when they meet with European foreign ministers in Geneva on Monday, United Nations and European officials say.

That plan, approved by the 12 in Luxembourg on Monday, calls for Bosnia's leader, President Alija Izetbegovic, to accept the three-way division of Bosnia-Herzegovina into separate ethnic states as proposed last summer by Lord Owen and his fellow mediator, Thorvald Stoltenberg, to return the new plan calls for the Muslim state to receive a little more territory, as well as for a cease-fire and economic cooperation talks between Croats and Serbs in Croatia.

As these peace agreements are put into effect the European Community countries would ask the Security Council to suspend progressively its trade embargo against the Serbian government of President Slobodan Milosevic in Belgrade.

If this part of the plan is accepted, the Europeans then hope to reconvene an international peace conference later next year to work out permanent solutions to outstanding ethnic issues in the former Yugoslavia, including autonomy for Croatia's Serbian minority as well as for the Albanians of Serbia's Kosovo Province and the Sandjak Muslims.

The mediators believe that if the three factions have not made peace by February the European peace initiative is likely to become irrelevant.

While the Serbs and Croats in Bosnia are well armed, the mediators report that Mr. Izetbegovic's government is receiving a steady supply of arms and ammunition that should enable its forces to fight on through the winter and launch a spring campaign against the Croats in the hope of driving a corridor south through Mostar to the Adriatic sea around Neum.

Britain and France would probably then refuse to keep their troops in the area for a third year escorting humanitarian aid convoys under increasingly dangerous conditions, and the entire United Nations peacekeeping operation would collapse. However the Europeans say they would still do what they could to keep aid supplies flowing.

UN Aid Convoys To Central Bosnia Resumed Again

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The first convoys to reach central Bosnia in four weeks began unloading badly needed food aid Wednesday. But it was too late for some — Bosnian officials reported 11 people dead of hunger or cold.

Two convoys, coming from different directions, but both bound for a UN depot in Zenica, 60 kilometers (35 miles) northwest of Sarajevo, reached Vitez and Travnik.

They began unloading some of the aid in those towns and were to spend the night before proceeding to Zenica on Thursday, said Commander Ihsbold van Biesebroeck, a UN spokesman in Sarajevo.

Aid shipments have assumed new importance with the early arrival of winter and the four-week gap in deliveries. An estimated 2.7 million Bosnians are at risk from cold and starvation.

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GATT: Signs of Hope

Continued from Page 1

tion for Europe's movie and television industries, an overall accord on tariff reduction and the establishment of a multilateral trade organization with the power to enforce fair trading rules.

[Prime Minister Edouard Balladur was even more blunt. "Currently we have obtained nothing of what we have demanded," Reuters quoted him as saying in Paris.]

Trade and Industry Minister Gerard Longuet of France, who was briefed on the talks by Sir Leon at Charles de Gaulle airport Wednesday morning, also reported no breakthrough. But he added that "the Americans have clearly decided to give more attention to the GATT trade negotiations than they had shown so far."

The biggest obstacle between the two sides continues to be agriculture, in particular the Blair House accord that calls for a steep reduction in export subsidies. France has opposed the pact vigorously, and the Community has sought to appease Paris by seeking "clarifications" that would phase in the subsidy reductions more gradually and commit Washington not to challenge EC farm programs in the future.

"If a clarification is a guise for reopening Blair House, then it is not acceptable," Mr. Kantor said. "But we will go on talking about agricultural issues."

Sir Leon also detailed for the first time the Community's offer on movies and television programming, which would include protecting existing EC film subsidies and quotas on non-European TV programs; and allow Europe some leeway to take other protective action in the future.

The United States is particularly concerned that Europe will seek to block Hollywood's access to new technology avenues, such as satellite and pay-per-view, which are expected to supplant much of the traditional broadcasting market in coming years.

CADAVER: Answers Demanded

Continued from Page 1

research. In one test, the body of a male adult was buckled in behind the steering wheel of a car. Special sensors were attached to the cadaver's head, chest and hips. Another car, set in motion by remote control, rammed the driver's side of the first automobile at a speed of 30 kilometers per hour (30 miles an hour), Bild said.

According to Bild, the collision collapsed the corpse's lungs, broke 27 ribs and punctured the liver.

The Vatican joined Wednesday in condemning the tests with an article in the official Osservatore Romano that called such experimentation "repugnant to the conscience."

The influential German Automobile Club has demanded the banning of such tests as "ethically unacceptable." The Episcopal Conference also condemned them, saying that the bodies of deceased humans should be treated with dignity.

U.S. Said to Test Bodies
Car crash tests using human corpses are being conducted at American universities, and the costs of the tests are paid for by the U.S. government, Ford and General Motors, Reuters reported Wednesday from Detroit, quoting a scientist involved in the testing.

Chrysler Corp. helped finance the program until 1979, when the company ran into financial difficulties and dropped out, said the scientist, Albert King, scientific director of Wayne State University's Bio-Engineering Center in Detroit.

He said the tests had been going on for 50 years.

Since 1990, the center has tested about 30 to 40 corpses, he said.

DIET: Russians Are Taking It Off

Continued from Page 1

business. "Before, I worked in a government ministry, and it was not important how you dressed or how you looked," said Ludmila Topchil, 31, who recently attended Harmoniya's "wrecking diet" class in an effort to lose 10 to 15 pounds (about 5 to 7 kilograms). "Now I have my own firm, and I'm meeting every day with people in similar social status. So I want to look better."

Said Miss Istomina: "People in Russia are overweight not because they eat too much but because there is such little choice of healthy food. Just macaroni, fried potatoes and salami."

Indeed, it is not easy to diet here. The local cuisine is heavy with fatty salami is the main protein at all meals; heavy sour cream is slathered onto, and into, everything; mayonnaise is a basic ingredient of many salads; fried potatoes are a staple; fresh fruits and vegetables are pricey and, in many regions, virtually impossible to find out of season. And the season tends to be very brief.

Still, a combination of career necessity, greater awareness about health and growing worries about environmental hazards in food has spurred many women to eat better if they can afford to.

"Women today, even those who have been so shocked by the changes of the last few years, have begun to understand that the main thing is health, feeding good," said Zoza Krylova, editor in chief of the women's magazine Rabotnitsa.

But there is more to it than that, she said. "Women realize they have to be in good shape, they have to be a high quality commodity," the editor said. "The money-commodity relationship, after all, is well known now."

Tatyana, one of dozens of women now selling Fierbalife in Moscow, said that many of her "clients" were women who had taken jobs with new private companies headed by Westernized men in their mid-30s. "These men want to be surrounded by young things," she said. "So to get a job in a good firm, you better look good."

She also said that many women had now traveled abroad or had Western contacts and wanted Western lifestyles.

A few years ago that was impossible in Russia because Western clothes and cosmetics were unavailable in state-run stores, which is what all Soviet stores were. Today, with the old structures gone, the situation has changed dramatically.

On nearly every street of downtown Moscow, a store or kiosk sells flashy imported clothes.

As one overweight Russian woman, who several months ago began dieting for the first time in her life and has now lost 30 pounds, put it: "For the first time it is possible to buy nice clothes here, but they don't come in large sizes. If you want to buy them, you have to be thin."

Zoza Krylova, whose office bookshelf includes a copy of "The New Our Bodies Ourselves," said she thought that it was only a matter of time before Russia became a diet- and health-obsessed as the United States.

"It enters our lives gradually, through movies especially," she said. "When we see people who are fit and healthy it has an impact."

On December 2th, the IHT will publish in its Asian edition an Advertising Section on

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Herald Tribune

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TURKISH AIRLINES
NEW HORIZONS IN COMFORT

Satisfied Chileans Tune Out the Elections

By Don Podesta
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — In this country that two decades ago was the most politically polarized in South America, visitors now must look closely for a sign of the presidential and congressional elections that are due in less than three weeks.

Few campaign posters and banners are on the streets. Television spots are grouped in two 20-minute daily broadcasts. Rallies are rare and sparsely attended. When campaign workers run into each other, they poke fun rather than brawl, as once was common.

Gone are both the far-left rhetoric of Salvador Allende's Marxist government of the early 1970s and the right-wing anti-communism that held sway for 16 years after General Augusto Pinochet toppled him in a military coup.

Instead, Chileans seem comfortable with the center-left coalition led by President Patricio Aylwin of the Christian Democratic Party and appear ready to elect with little debate a successor from the same party on Dec. 11.

In any other country, what the leading daily *El Mercurio* called "an atmosphere of uninterest" might be attributable to a weariness with politics. But Chile has had only one presidential election since Mr. Allende was overthrown 20 years ago. The more likely reason for the lack of political fireworks, several analysts here say, is that Chile is doing well and no one wants to rock the boat.

Chileans, it appears, are too busy making money to waste time on politics. Chile is starting to resemble commercially oriented Singapore instead of its traditionally more volatile neighbors.

For 10 years, the Chilean economy has grown faster than any other country in the Western Hemisphere: an average 6 percent a year. Exports account for more than a quarter of gross domestic product.

With several years' head start in the transformation to open-market policies sweeping Latin America's once state-controlled economies, Chile has reached the stage where it is exporting not only products but

also capital and know-how. Chilean entrepreneurs have outgrown their home market and are investing heavily in supermarkets, pension funds and electric power plants in Argentina, Peru and Bolivia.

As of the first quarter of this year, Chile's direct foreign investment totaled \$800 million, compared with only \$10 million just five years ago.

Two-thirds of this investment was made in other Latin American countries.

"Chile is out there pushing," said G. Alexander Maurogordato, regional manager of the Bank of

America. "They've sort of outgrown their borders."

Chile also now invests about 28 percent of its GDP.

"Only China, Singapore and Malaysia have a higher rate of investment," Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley said. "When you're talking about Latin America in the '90s, you're not talking about a backward economic region."

Chile is hardly free of problems, nor is its democracy unfettered. General Pinochet retains control of the army, and senators appointed during his government remain in office. While 1.3 million people, 10 percent of the population, have been lifted above the poverty line during Mr. Aylwin's term, there are still large pockets of poverty. And after registering impressive trade surpluses for several years, Chile is facing a deficit this year amid dropping prices for some of its key exports, such as copper.

Chile's road to economic success has not always been smooth. In late 1982 and early 1983, amid a recession and unemployment reaching 25 percent, General Pinochet's strict monetarist, free-market policies were called into question. The government was forced to intervene in the banking system, then bordering on collapse after powerful business groups that had been allowed to accumulate huge holdings in factories and the banks overborrowed abroad.

Still, the economy has been the most dynamic in the region since then and confidence now is high.

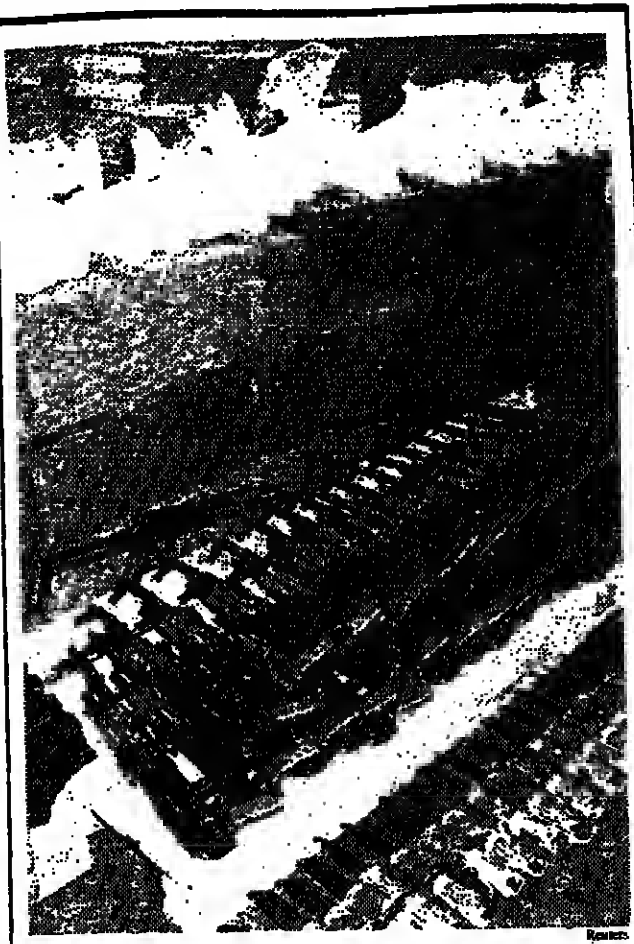
African Accuses U.S. Envoy Of Casting Election Spell

MALABO, Equatorial Guinea — The government of Equatorial Guinea has accused the United States ambassador of witchcraft because of an election-day visit to British war graves.

The two countries are at odds over elections Sunday that were boycotted by main opposition parties and denounced in Washington.

Ambassador John E. Bennett said the charge had been made to a Spanish journalist by the internal security minister, Manuel Mba Ndongo. He said police had surprised Mr. Bennett in a graveyard Sunday "taking traditional medicine given to him by election-boycotting opposition parties so the vote would come out badly."

Mr. Bennett acknowledged that he had visited the cemetery, where he has taken responsibility for the graves of 10 British aviators killed in a 1944 air crash. "I wanted to make sure the gardener was taking good care of the graves," he said.



ULSTER ARMS PLOT — Weapons on display in Teesport, England, Wednesday after they were intercepted on their way from Poland to Ulster's Protestant extremists. The 300 assault rifles and explosives, Britain's biggest haul, reinforced fears that extremists are getting better armed and financed.

India and Pakistan Set Kashmir Talks

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — India and Pakistan are preparing to reopen talks on Kashmir and other disputes after a contentious year in which they suspended all formal discussions.

The foreign ministries of the two nuclear-capable countries scheduled a new round of talks for Jan. 1, spurred on by U.S. State Department officials. It will be the first attempt by the two countries to settle their differences since August last year. This ended an 18-month spell during which there were six meetings. Relations between India and Pakistan sank to a particularly low ebb this year.

Although violence in the disputed border state of Kashmir and Hindu-Muslim riots have made things worse, a combination of events in recent weeks has softened the intransigence and opened the door to a possible settlement.

The peaceful settlement last week of the siege of a sacred mosque in Kashmir and the election of a new government in Pakistan have given both countries an impetus to resume their dialogue.

U.S. officials have increased suggestions, both publicly and privately, that the two governments work to resolve issues that American authorities worry could lead to potential nuclear conflict.

The most serious of the disagreements is Kashmir, which Pakistan believes is not part of India and should be allowed to determine whether it wants independence from India. Pakistan has long been reported to be aiding the militants' civil war against Indian forces.

Robert J. Einhorn, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for non-proliferation, reiterated Wednesday Washington's interest in the two nations' resuming discussions. He did so on a Worldnet television program from Washington sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency during which panels in New Delhi and Pakistan questioned him via satellite.

In addition, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher has sent a letter to Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India praising him for the peaceful resolution of the siege at the Hazratbal shrine in Kashmir, according to Indian press reports Wednesday.

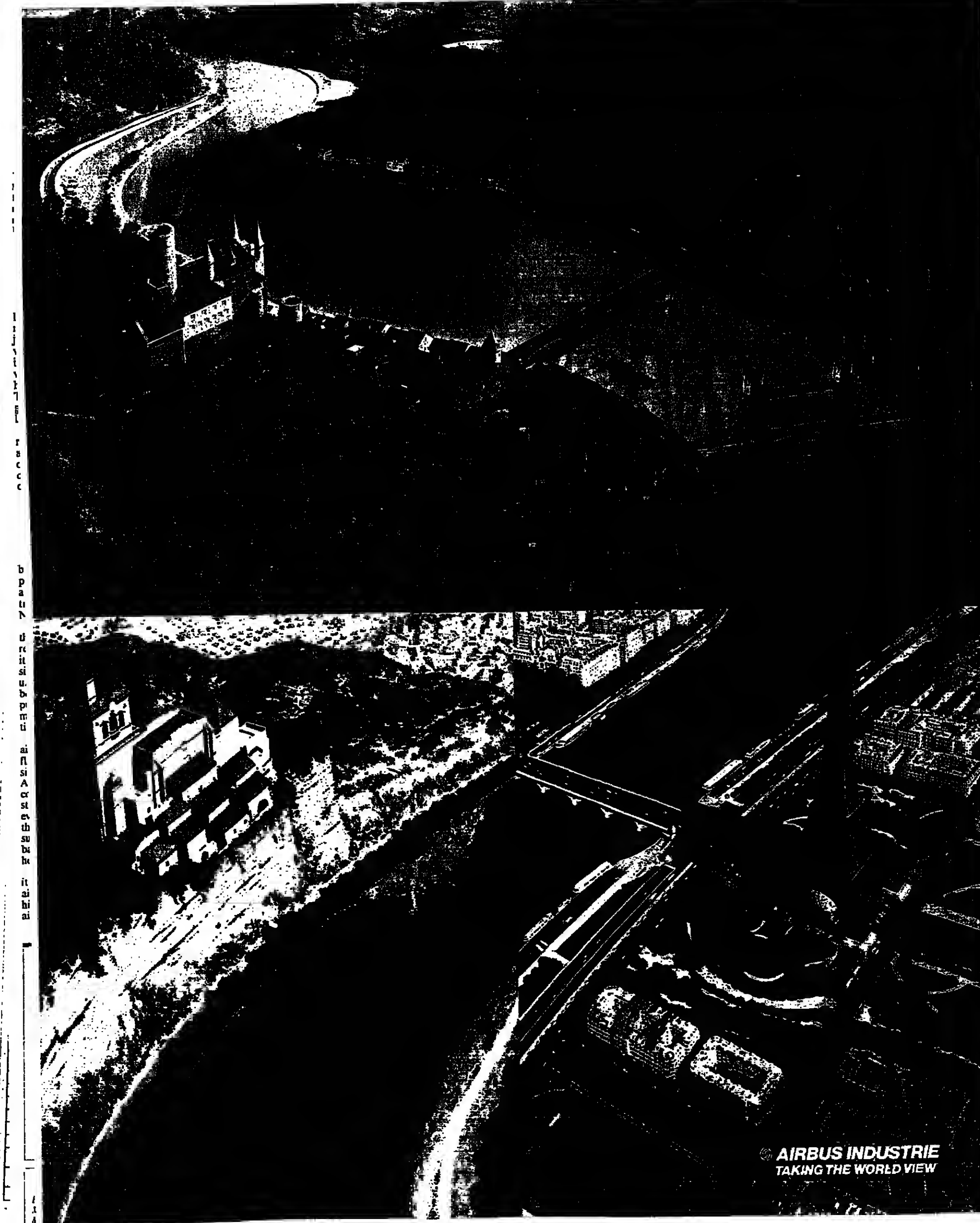
"The peaceful end of the siege creates opportunities for all parties in Jammu and Kashmir to further reduce tensions and begin work on resolving larger issues in a constructive spirit," Mr. Christopher is reported to have written to Mr. Rao.

Many observers believe the government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan could be more open to discussions with India on Kashmir and other issues.

In a move that would be considered a positive step by India, Pakistan reportedly has decided not to pursue a resolution in the UN General Assembly on human rights abuses in Kashmir. Diplomatic sources said the resolution has been dropped because it had the support of only two nations, Saudi Arabia and Bosnia.

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Tribunal Charges 26 In Rajiv Gandhi Killing

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — A special court formally charged 26 people on Wednesday in connection with the 1991 assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, the former prime minister.

The accused, who include Indians and Sri Lankan Tamils, all pleaded not guilty, news agencies reported. No date has been set for the trial. The charges, which range from murder conspiracy and terrorist activities to using explosives and forging passports, carry sentences ranging from a few years in prison to death.

Mr. Gandhi, who had been defeated in the 1989 general elections, was at a campaign rally when he was killed on May 21, 1991, by a woman suicide-bomber in Sripurambudur, a town in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. The blast killed 17 other people.

The police say the assassin was a member of the Tamil Tigers guerrilla group, which is fighting for independence in Sri Lanka. Tamil Nadu is just north of Sri Lanka, and many of its 60 million Tamils supported the insurgents.

"I am satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused," said Judge S. M. Siddick, ending the seven-month pretrial procedure in Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Gandhi was thought to have been singled out because as prime minister he sent Indian troops to Sri Lanka in 1987 to enforce a peace accord between Sri Lanka and the Tamil Tigers. The Tigers spurned the accord, and 1,200 soldiers were killed in the ensuing two years of fighting.

The Tamil Tiger leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, and an aide, both accused of ordering the assassination, are being sought.

A militant leader who is believed to have organized the assassination was killed in a shootout last year with policemen in Bangalore, in southern India. Eleven other suspects committed suicide when they were cornered by the police.

Indian courts are known for proceeding slowly. The investigation into the assassination, said to be the longest and most meticulous in India's history, took more than a year to complete.

Could the North Triumph? Seoul Calls Report 'Absurd'

Reuters

SEOUL — A senior South Korean military strategist dismissed as absurd on Wednesday a Newsweek article on classified U.S. reports that North Korea could win a ground war against the South and occupy Seoul in a week or two.

The magazine cited U.S. Defense Department intelligence reports that North Korea's array of forces and strategic doctrine — coupled with the failure of the Joint U.S.-South Korea command to respond to the North to launch a quick, large-scale strike across the demilitarized zone.

Newsweek quoted a Pentagon source as saying recent computer simulations showed "the South's defenses collapsing so fast the hair stood up on the backs of our necks as we watched."

"Given the security measures between South Korea and the United States," said Kim Su Hyun, a lieutenant colonel in the military strategy department of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the predictions in the report "are not correct, they are absurd and unassailable."

"Our own war games show positive results," Colonel Kim said.

"Newsweek's report," the Defense Ministry said, "is groundless and its evidence insufficient."

The ministry said Colonel Kim's views were his own, although it had approved them.

KOREA: More Carrot, Less Stick

Continued from Page 1

said: "Through these negotiations and carrots, you're helping the North Korean regime to survive. Over the next five years, it will develop its nuclear-weapons potential and also be able to keep selling missiles to countries like Iran and Syria."

The doves counter that if North Korea is pushed too hard, its leadership could lash out with war or terrorism and that, even if the Pyongyang government falls within the next couple of years, the result will be a bankrupt population even harder to absorb into a reunified country than was East Germany.

"We don't need to rush things," says one Clinton administration official who is among the doves. "Time is on our side, and Pyongyang will be undermined, over the long run, through economic development. Sooner or later, there will be peaceful reunification between North and South Korea, but gradually, 5 or 10 years down the road."

Many of the hawks are former officials of the Reagan and Bush administrations.

Arnold Kanter, who was President George Bush's former under-secretary of state for political affairs, said: "The Bush administration took what many observers would characterize as a hard line, refusing to offer any specific inducements or incentives or even to hold political-level meetings with North Korean officials to try to work out a solution."

"The Clinton administration has tried a different tack," he said. "In a reversal of long-standing U.S. policy, senior administration officials have held at least two rounds of direct, bilateral negotiations with their North Korean counterparts over the past several months. Another round is planned."

The hawks favor sanctions to undermine the North Korean economy. By U.S. estimates, North Korea has had three years of negative economic growth. Its annual output is now less than one-tenth that of South Korea.

"We should begin now to design a package of sanctions focused on reducing or eliminating North Korean imports of oil," Mr. Kanter argued recently. "Further significant reductions in oil exports would cripple, if not strangle, the already faltering North Korean economy with unpredictable, but surely serious, political consequences."

The doves believe that those pressures will not work. They say sanctions would be effective only if they were supported by China, which is North Korea's ally and neighbor and its main supplier of oil. So far, China has said that it will not support sanctions against North Korea.

Selig S. Harrison of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, one of the most outspoken of the doves, said, "The Kim Il Sung regime is not likely to give up its nuclear option completely unless it is convinced that Washington, Tokyo and Seoul are ready for normalization and are not seeking to promote its collapse."

Handwritten Arabic text: *الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية*

Romanians Search For a Hint of Hope But Political Elite Holds Back

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — Bundled up against the icy cold of an unseasonably early winter, Victoria Uleia shopped at Bucharest's thinly supplied outdoor market, splurging on cheese but not meat.

Mrs. Uleia, a well-paid accountant and the retired four years ago, says she is incomparably worse off financially than she was when the most brutal Communist regime in Eastern Europe collapsed. She is glad communism is gone, she said, but economic conditions do not have to be as bad as they are.

"It's a period of searching, and we haven't found the way," the 54-year-old widow said. "The people in power keep us going backward because they are afraid of losing their political and economic advantages."

Many economists agree. Four years after communism was swept away in Eastern Europe, few economies sparkle. But nowhere is the situation as bleak as in Romania, where the successors to President Nicolae Ceausescu have balked at reorganizing the economy.

The president since the overthrow and execution of Mr. Ceausescu has been Ion Iliescu, a senior figure in the Ceausescu government. Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu and many other ministers were also Ceausescu officials.

In a recent television appearance, Mr. Iliescu said his government had made significant strides toward a market economy. But afterward, one of his ministers rebuffed him, saying economic reform had not even started.

"The government is slow on privatization because it represents the big industries," said Dan Pascariu, chairman of the Romanian Bank of Commerce. "The government still thinks of restructuring as a political concept rather than an economic or business one."

He said this year's two moves in the right direction — the removal of price controls and the introduction of a value-added tax — had not been enough.

A Washington-based Western economist who visits Romania said: "For one reason or another, every effort to bring in a market economy has been subverted."

With inflation at more than 200 percent and the value of the currency plummeting, the government faces the worst possible situation: an economic crisis caused by four years of inaction and an increasingly restive population. On Nov. 18, about 50,000 demonstrators

marched through Bucharest to protest the economic deterioration.

With its back against the wall, the government stepped up negotiations with the International Monetary Fund this month, seeking \$500 million in loans.

Finance Minister Florin Georgescu returned from a trip to Washington this month saying that an agreement had been reached. But American officials said there had been no agreement, and that even if details could be worked out soon, it would be toward the end of winter before an accord could be signed and money disbursed.

The deterioration is reflected in many indicators. The World Bank conservatively estimates that most Romanians spend about 80 percent of their income on food.

According to a professor of sociology, Catalin Zamfir, who is the deputy head of the Government Quality of Life Institute, about 20 percent of Romanians live below the poverty line.

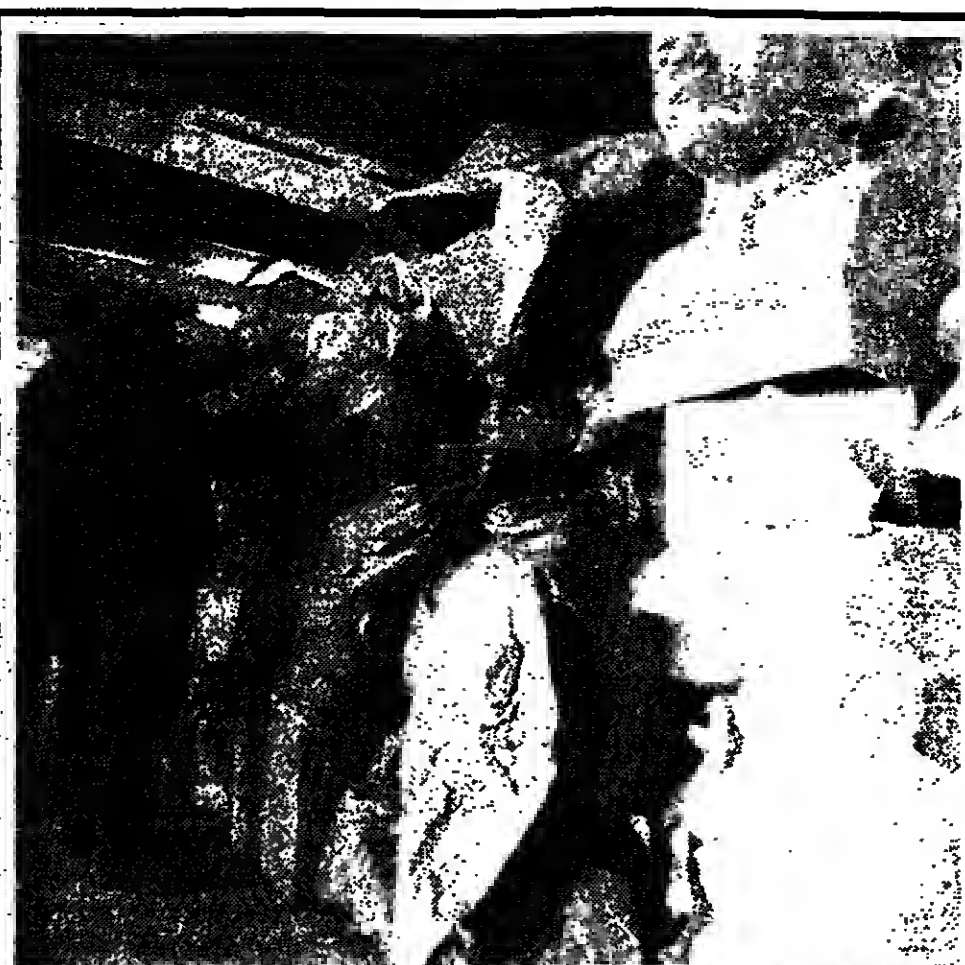
The Health Ministry announced this month that infant mortality had started to climb again, after dropping since 1989. The 1992 infant mortality rate rose 3 percent, to 23.4 per 1,000 live births; the average rate for Europe, including the former Communist countries, was just over 10 per 1,000.

One of the main reasons that the International Monetary Fund has refused to lend money is Bucharest's failure to reorganize industry, whose workers, often idle but still on the payrolls, provide Mr. Iliescu with much of his support. Unemployment is 9.5 percent; an artificially low figure that illustrates that restructuring has not started, according to the Commerce Bank.

Because there has been no restructuring, privatization of the productive sector is practically nonexistent. At the same time, production has fallen by almost 50 percent. Still, many state companies get government credits even though they are bankrupt.

A typical example is the steel mill at Calanesti, in eastern Romania. In the 1980s, the Ceausescu government only managed to get 80 percent of the plant completed. But 5,000 workers are employed there, turning out about 300,000 tons of steel a year, a dismal output by world standards.

A Western steel trader visited the plant recently because he was interested in buying cheap steel. But instead of being offered a sale, he was presented with an improbable request for \$25 million to help complete the plant.



HEADS UP, VLADIMIR! — Workers at a factory Wednesday near Moscow stocking away some of the hundreds of busts of Lenin that were ordered by the former Soviet government in 1990 but were never paid for. The facility, built in 1934, produced about 5,000 monuments a year.

A Mixed Verdict in Sweden In Plot to Kidnap Wallenberg

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — After weeks of conflicting testimony, a Swedish court has delivered a mixed verdict in a bizarre kidnapping plot that has raised fears in Sweden about crime spilling over from Russia.

The case involved five defendants — a Polish-born Swede and four Russians — accused of trying to kidnap Peter Wallenberg, the 67-year-old industrialist who heads the country's most powerful financial dynasty.

The plan, as reconstructed by the police, was to seize Mr. Wallenberg, whisk him away on a boat and hold him on a deserted island in the Stockholm archipelago. A ransom was to be picked up at an underwater site in the harbor.

Under the verdict reached by a panel of four judges, the Polish Swede was sentenced to six years in jail for conspiracy to kidnap; three Russians were acquitted, and a fourth Russian was given two months in jail for using a false document.

Swedes followed the case closely. For many of them, it raised the specter that the breakdown of authority in Russia would allow criminal networks there to reach out and prey upon Sweden's well-ordered society.

"For years now we've been talking about the Russian mafia, but it's the first time that we've had a crime like this — well-financed and well-planned," said Rolf Hansson, chief of the detective squad in the suburb of Nacka that investigated the plot.

From his vantage, little that comes from the East is good. In a recent interview in Stockholm, he said that in July three Russians had carried out an armed robbery at a post office nearby and been caught when they were spotted switching cars.

In Stockholm, the police say Russian and Latvian gangsters have brought a new tide of drugs.

In the kidnapping case, the defendant who was convicted, Marek Salamandra, 44, a Pole who became a Swedish citizen in 1977, admitted to plotting an abduction. But he said he had been forced into it by a "Russian mafia leader."

Somewhat, he obtained classified items from Soviet military stocks, including a meter-long torpedo-shaped underwater transport vehicle and special equipment for breathing underwater.

Three Russians came on the ferry from Helsinki. One was a diver. The other two were truck drivers who insisted before the court that they had been recruited as chauffeurs and that they had no idea that they were being drafted into a criminal enterprise.

The plot soon went awry. The three Russians, joined by a fourth, stayed in a tent on an empty island. At one point they took a boat past the Wallenberg estate at Brevik on an island outside Stockholm and were flabbergasted by what they saw. Policemen were everywhere: in boats, patrolling on foot, even in a helicopter. A unit of Swedish marines pried the water in kayaks. Mr. Wallenberg had a visitor, former President George Bush.

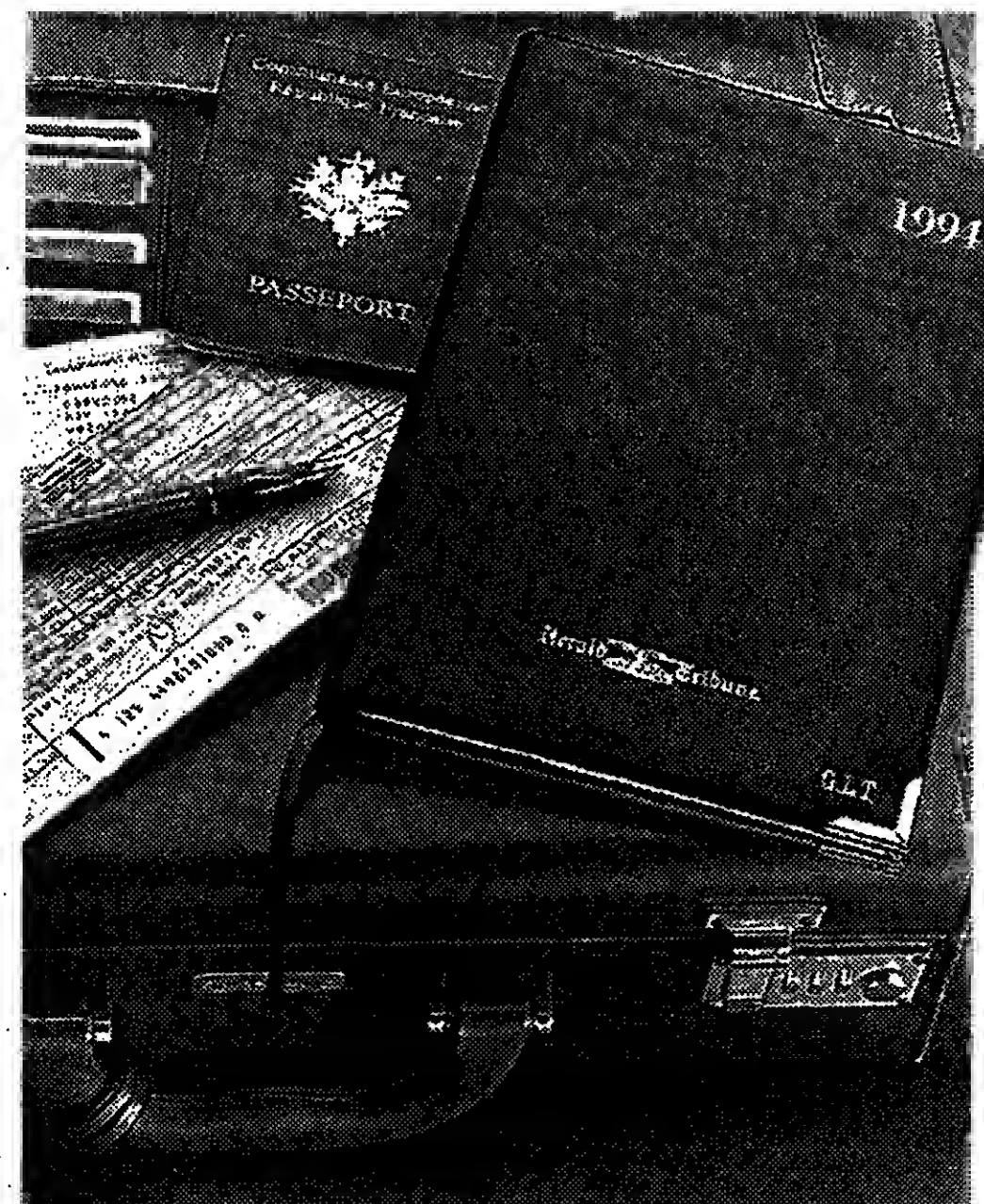
"We think they didn't realize what was going on," said Mr. Hansson. "They couldn't read Swedish. They didn't follow public events. We think that when they passed Mr. Wallenberg's place and saw all those policemen everywhere, they realized they couldn't do it. They panicked."

The men turned up at the gate to Mr. Wallenberg's estate the following day and asked to see him. The police were called, and when they arrived, the Russians handed over the Polish Swede, who was in handcuffs, along with two pistols and a hand grenade. All were arrested.

Kuwait-Russia Defense Pact
Agence France-Press

KUWAIT — Kuwait's defense minister, Sheikh Ali Sabah as Salim as Sabah, is to sign a military pact with Russia during a five-day visit to Moscow next week. A ministry official said Wednesday that joint maneuvers would form the backbone of the military accord. The first of its kind between Kuwait and Russia.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

A Latin Renaissance For German Youths

A mere decade ago, some educators in Germany sought to strike Latin from their secondary-school syllabus; demand was virtually nil. But *tempus fugit*, and the trend has dramatically reversed.

Dr. Uwe Schmidt, who is both principal and Latin teacher at a Hamburg high school, told the weekly Focus that Latin enrollment among first-year students had risen in five years from 25 percent to 40 percent. Nationwide, 15 percent of secondary students are now studying classical languages.

This renaissance has come not only in the conservative southern states, where Latin was never seriously threatened, but also the Anglophile northern states.

Cicero is a superstar in Eastern Germany, too, says Dr. Günter Eckert, an educator in Halle, who says demand for Latin has been "enormous."

Educators cite *inter alia* a growing return to the days when a broad humanistic education was seen as the key to a better life.

Around Europe

Catalytic converters not only have helped clean the air, but also have saved lives. British medical journals have reported the cases of several men who attempted suicide by fumbling exhaust fumes into the passenger compartments of their cars, but who survived because the converters had cut carbon monoxide levels so low. Carbon monoxide poisoning reports The Times of London, is the most common form of suicide among young men in Britain, claiming 1,000 lives a year. But catalytic converters became mandatory in new cars sold this year, and experts — who point out that suicide rates depend on the easy availability of a method — expect a noticeable decline in the rate through the end of the century.

Belgium has won its battle to have Dutch included as an official language of the Eurocorps.

In May, France and Germany announced plans to establish the corps, which will be the nucleus of a future European Community military force. Belgium later offered a 12,000-man division. But Defense Minister Leo Delcroix said the division would drop out unless the Dutch language was given official status. He based his demand on the history of linguistically divided Belgium, pointing to the fate of Flemish soldiers in World War I who died because they could not understand orders from their French-speaking officers. So Eurocorps officers will communicate among themselves in English, but orders to troops will be in the national language of each unit, and documents will be printed in each of the languages.

Any Italian who has waited interminably in line to pay a bill or cash a check knows how bad the bureaucracy is in the country. Now a government report tells just how bad: The average Italian spends up to 20 days a year standing in bureaucratic queues. One reason, according to a new government report, is the ease with which state workers are able to play hooky. Last year, they missed one day of work, on average, for every 12 worked.

The notion that full moons bring out crackpots and criminals has somehow survived repeated attempts at debunking. As recently as four years ago, the police chief in Ludwigsfelde, Germany, ordered extra men on duty during full and new moons.

The federal police in Karlsruhe remained skeptical but finally — "partly out of professional interest, partly because media people kept asking us" — they ordered an in-depth study. Its findings: Lunar phases had no significant impact on reported acts of violence or aggression. The crime rate did rise, however, on big shopping days, at times of major shifts in weather and during heat waves.

In fact, police researchers were able to find only one clearly lunar accident — which happened when a young man pulled his car into oncoming traffic while trying to park so he could moon-gaze. The police described him as "rather confused."

Brian Knowlton

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Same Rules for China

Bill Clinton decided a couple of months ago to try to improve relations with China...

statements that China itself has signed. China's government resents the American policy that makes commercial access in American markets conditional on greater respect for the civil rights of the Chinese people...

Back to Family Planning

There was a deserved air of celebration at the State Department on Tuesday when officials of the Agency for International Development met with family planning organizations...

population assistance, contributing 40 percent of the total worldwide. Only one nation, Norway, earmarks a higher percentage of its development assistance for this purpose.

Quiet Days in the City

New Yorkers live and breathe the rattle and hum of their city. How could they not, with 8 million people streaming along the sidewalks, jamming the subways or circling the block in a vain search for parking spaces?

Statistics tell only part of the story. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this year Thanksgiving actually kicked in on Monday, at 8 A.M. there seemed to be markedly fewer cars clicking along the sidewalks...

Airline Blues, Continued

Call it luck, call it skill or just good timing, but President Bill Clinton's telephone appeals to American Airlines and its flight attendants halted a strike, eased holiday travel strains and scored points with NAFTA-burned organized labor.

shorter-hop airlines that have lower operating costs per passenger seat. The larger airlines are working to cut jobs, eliminate certain routes, sell off divisions of their operations and alter schedules—all moves bitterly opposed by the unions.

Mexicans, Japanese and Europeans Aren't Threats

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The bitter battle over NAFTA leaves the generals call collateral damage in its wake. Mexicans, Japanese and Europeans emerge from this all-American fight with bruised feelings and wounded pride.

Today it is Americans who need to ask themselves if they are not letting cultural prejudices (cloaked as "populism") influence their view of harsh economic realities.

Japan is as sensitive about its wealth and success in trade as Mexico is about its poverty. France's Charles de Gaulle once infuriated an entire nation by dismissing a visiting Japanese prime minister as "a transistor salesman."

liquid agent of imperialism while the public quietly staged its own consumer goods revolution and modernized the country under the noses of the political elite.

The Seattle Lesson for Europeans Is to Get Their Act Together

By Roy Denman

BRUSSELS — There is today a wailing and a gnashing of teeth in the old continent, from the Scottish highlands to the orange groves of Sicily.

as the region of the future. Restaurants in Washington have long been full of men murmuring that 40 percent of the world's population lives along the Pacific Rim, the money countries that took part in the recent Seattle summit meeting produce between them half of the world's national product...

Britain, Indonesia's GDP is little more than half Belgium's. Certainly growth rates in Asia are higher than in Western Europe or North America today.

ed, "I'm not quite sure what he's talking about." A British newspaper summed up the meeting as "a triumph of hype over hope."

The Reform Prescription for Russians Is Stronger Democracy

By Anders Aslund

STOCKHOLM — In opinion polls, Russians consistently name inflation and crime as their chief concerns. However different, these are results of the most crucial problem that most former Communist countries face: The state is too weak, while the old Communist elites are too strong.

interests of the Communist elite—who were frantically trying to transform their power into wealth before they were ousted.

national Monetary Fund. The relatively successful countries are mainly Central Europe (Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Slovenia), but two former Soviet republics have also had stunning successes: Latvia (22 percent) and Estonia (27 percent).

remained too Communist. The crucial difference between failure and success is the re-creation of a state police apparatus. The only way to establish a legitimate state—only power over fiscal and monetary policies, legislation and the imposition of the rule of law—is democratic parliamentary elections.

Hurry Up, Hong Kong Requires a Human Rights Commission

By Christine Loh

HONG KONG — Chris Patten, the governor of Hong Kong, is a fine public speaker. He talks about ethical values in the tradition of John Stuart Mill. At a recent lecture in England, he said: "Liberty, for which men and women have fought for centuries, is an ultimate political value. By liberty I mean that we can live our own lives, think our own thoughts, speak our own minds."

disturb who was denied re-entry to his own country. Since his expulsion in August, Mr. Han has tried twice to return to China, without success. He now languishes in Hong Kong.

rights, the other to international supervision. Such a commission should serve as the guardian of the bill. It should be an independent and expert body able to hear complaints and submissions from the public, and to advise the government on new and existing legislation.

The commission should be headed by a strong-minded and legally skilled executive commissioner, supported by a professional secretariat. The dissolution of the commission should require a two-thirds vote of the legislature.

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1993: Admirer of Ladies, 1943: 'King of Targets', 1918: Singing in Retreat. PARIS — A curious little scene was witnessed on the boulevard des Italiens on Thursday evening [Nov. 23].

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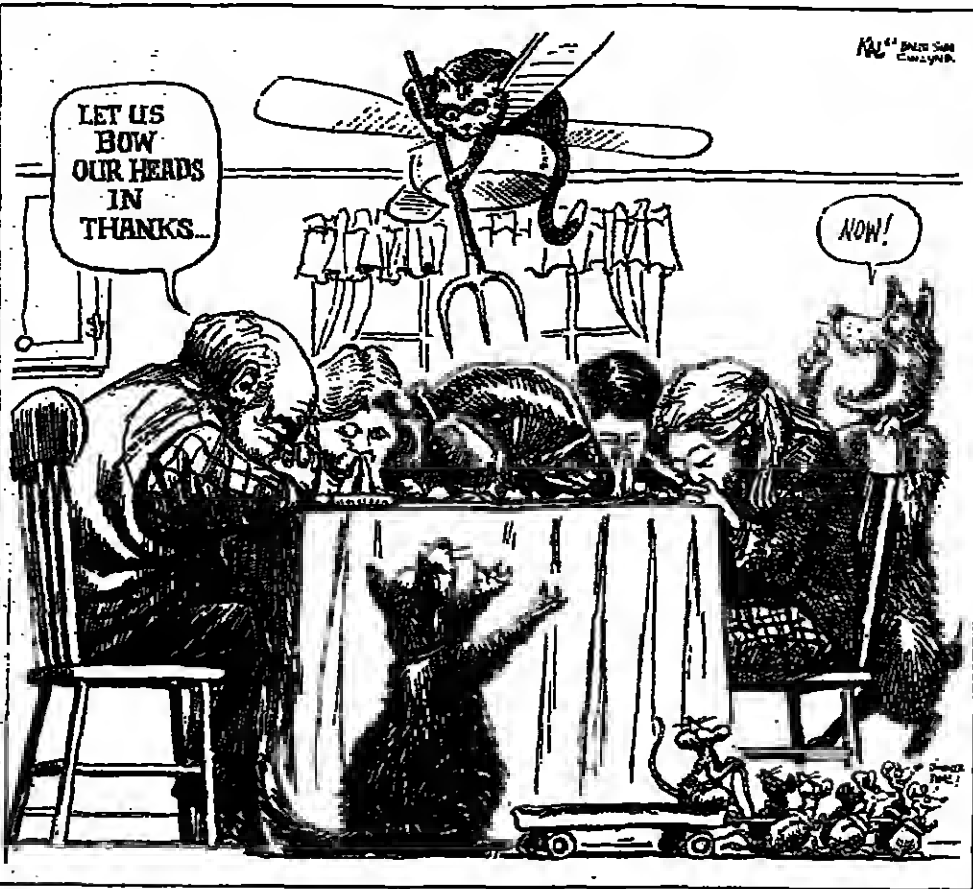
of the Florida picture... the national picture... seems like a step in the face.

OPINION

Labor's NAFTA Defeat Shifts the Battle Lines

By E. J. Dionne

WASHINGTON — No organized labor is not a dead force in American politics. Yes, the unions picked the wrong fight in opposing the North American Free Trade Agreement; but they picked the wrong fight for the right reasons. And yes, labor needs a new political strategy, the seeds of which may have been planted during the campaign against NAFTA.



Haiti's Elite Have a Debt to Pay

By Anne-Christine d'Adesky

WASHINGTON — A typical image of Haiti in these days of political turmoil is that of poor black villagers fleeing persecution, or setting off on leaky boats toward Miami. Less visible is the predominantly white and mulatto elite, the people with walkie-talkies and guns in their Jeeps who gingerly venture through the capital to buy their fuel on the black market.

with Father Aristide in power, they see themselves disappearing. They have trouble envisioning an integrated Haiti. There is a deprivation mentality; if the pie grows for the poor, it will shrink for the rich. They project onto Father Aristide the collective sense of guilt they feel, knowing they have — silently or willingly — contributed to the bloodbath in Haiti.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Golan Factor

One gets the impression from the world press that the delay in starting talks between Israel and Syria is due to Israel's refusal to return the Golan Heights to Syria.

Difficult but Feasible

Regarding "Balkan War-Crimes Panel: Head-On Into Crisis" (Nov. 13) by John Pomfret:

Protect the Innocent

Regarding "When Panic Threatens Democracy" (Oct. 30): Richard Cohen refers to the murderer of a tourist in Florida, saying that a death penalty for him would be simply another killing.

No Easy Solution

Regarding "Can the Senate Legislate an End to Street Crime?" by Clifford Krauss and an item in "Away From Politics" (Nov. 13):

And Ulysses S. Duck

Regarding "Hi-Lo! And It's Off to the Civil War We Go!" (Nov. 13) by Michael Wines:

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING José Ignacio López de Arriortua, head of production at Volkswagen AG, is reading "The King," a biography of Juan Carlos by José Luis de Villalonga.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott This provoked South into a bold leap to six spades, in the expectation that North was short in hearts and had a fit in spades.

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Telefon... Mark Hertzgaard, author of "On Bended Knee: The Press and the Reagan Presidency," wrote this for The Washington Post.

WHO STOLE THE NEWS? Why We Can't Keep Up With What Happens in the World and What We Can Do About It. By Mort Rosenblum. 300 pages. \$24.95. John Wiley.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Space-Age Keys for Archaeology

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Isaiah's hopeful prophecy that nations would beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks was an early expression of what today is called technology transfer.

Now some Cold War technologies, transferred to scholarly pursuits, are being applied to the study of people of biblical times — and could become important tools in all archaeology.

These tools are advanced infrared imaging systems enhanced by highly sensitive electronic cameras and computer image-processing technology. Many of these technologies were developed at the height of the Cold War, some for aerial and space reconnaissance, and have since been extended to civilian earth surveys and improved methods of observing the planets and stars.

In the most recent applications, these sensing technologies have revealed previously invisible writing on a tiny fragment of the Dead Sea Scrolls. The carbon-black ink had not been distinguishable in visible light from the background of an age-blackened parchment.

Even conventional film-based infrared photography, useful to deciphering so many ancient manuscripts, had failed to illuminate the single line of writing.

Then, examining the fragment in longer wavelengths beyond the sensitivity of ordinary infrared film, Dr. Gregory Bearman, a physicist and remote-sensing specialist at Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, was able to use the advanced technologies to distinguish the Hebrew letters. These spelled out the sentence, "He wrote the words of Noah."

Dr. Bearman reported the results for the at a joint meeting of the American Academy of Religion and the Society of Biblical Literature in Washington. In interviews, he and colleagues described the techniques and prospects for future research.

"Archaeology is just beginning to learn about digital imaging technology, and it should prove to be a very powerful tool," Dr. Bearman said.

Dr. James Sanders, a Dead Sea Scrolls scholar at the Ancient Biblical Manuscript Center in Claremont, California, said: "It's rather stunning. Everybody will be wanting to try this on other things."

Dr. Bruce Zuckerman, a scholar of Semitic languages at the University of Southern California School of Religion, who worked closely with Dr. Bearman in the experiment, said the techniques would soon be applied in the study of other fragments from the same manuscript, known as the Genesis Apocryphon.

This popular retelling of stories from the Book of Genesis, including the one about Noah and the flood, was one of the hundreds of manuscripts written on

scrolls more than 2,000 years ago and discovered in the 1940s and 1950s in caves near the western shore of the Dead Sea.

"Before, we were using infrared photography like a blunt instrument," Dr. Zuckerman said. "Now we can sharpshoot, be precise and push technology beyond anything we've done before."

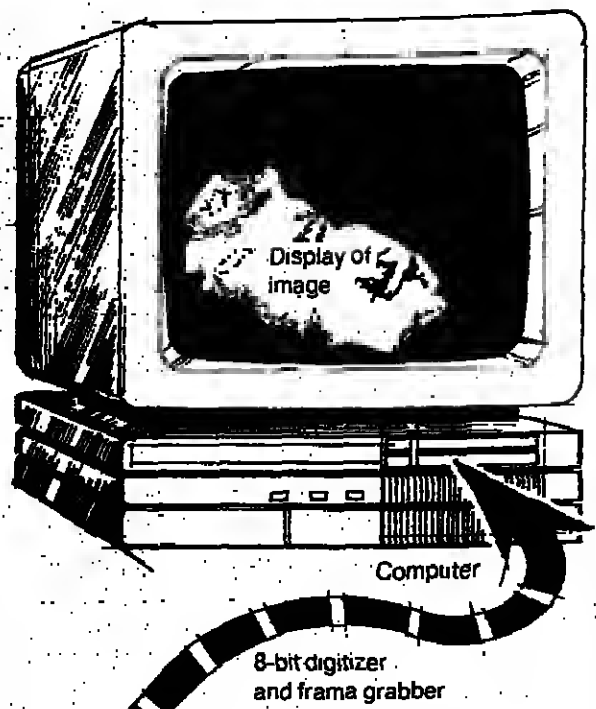
For the next test, at the end of December, Dr. Zuckerman is planning to visit Amman, Jordan, to examine the obscured writing on some manuscripts at the Citadel Museum.

The most immediately promising applications, he said, would involve just about any "soft media" documents, those written on perishable materials particularly susceptible to deterioration with age. These materials are untreated animal skins, leather, vellum and papyrus.

Such analysis may also be valuable for determining the composition of ancient inks and writing surfaces, and even whether fragments belong to the same scroll.

Other objects for such examination could be palm-leaf manuscripts with writing that has been erased to make room for new writing, and also the faded designs on ancient textiles.

Similar techniques, the researchers said, could also bring out the details of ink inscriptions on "hard media" like ancient clay tablets, stone and pottery shards. Although the surfaces are virtually imperishable, in nearly half of the specimens the writing is illegible.

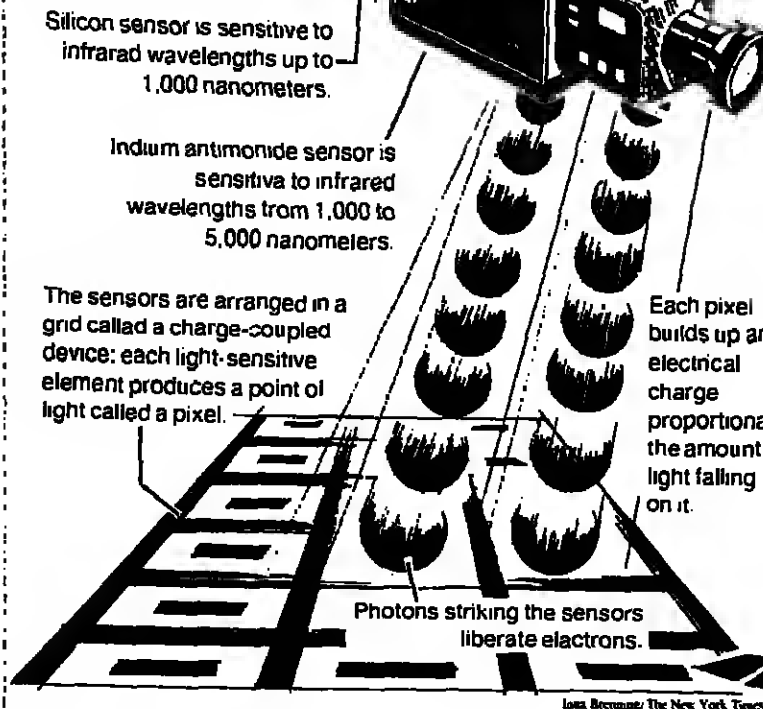


Multispectral imaging separates out different parts of the target based on light reflectance signatures. These signatures are recorded in digital form, so they can be processed by computers to highlight even the most minute variations. Pixels make up the picture.

Source: Gregory Bearman, Encyclopedia of Modern Technology (G. K. Hall & Company)

A New Light on Ancient Writing

A new process for reading previously illegible texts uses two video cameras sensitive to different wavelengths of infrared light. Infrared shows a sharper contrast between parchment and ink than visible light, so the characters can be discerned.



IN BRIEF

Health Outlook for Latinos
LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Despite poverty, poor access to medical care and a lack of health insurance, Latinos are less likely than whites to die of most of the major chronic illnesses, including nearly all forms of cancer, heart disease and pulmonary disorders, a nationwide American study has found.

The study, conducted by federal researchers and published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, gives a comprehensive picture of causes of death for Latinos. It found that with certain notable exceptions — including diabetes, liver disease and homicide — the overall health outlook for Latinos is significantly better than for whites. The reasons for the disparity, however, remain a mystery.

Many health experts theorize that Latino culture — which frowns on drinking and smoking and promotes strong family values — helps keep that population healthy to spite of socioeconomic disadvantages. But the researchers who conducted the study say cultural differences do not appear to explain their findings. "It remains a paradox," said Paul Sorlie, an epidemiologist with the National Heart, Lung

and Blood Institute and the lead author of the study.

Benefits of Quitting Smoking
WASHINGTON (WP) — If a woman quits smoking today, her statistical health risk in 10 to 14 years will be the same as if she never smoked at all, a study of 117,000 nurses found.

The health benefits of quitting the tobacco habit are "clearly present regardless of the age at starting and daily number of cigarettes smoked," the study reported. The risk of death from heart disease or stroke dropped 24 percent within two years of giving up cigarettes and then steadily declined to the level of lifelong nonsmokers within 10 to 14 years. The risk of death from cancer for smokers who quit also approached that of those who never smoked.

The findings are based on the Nurses' Health Study, which began in 1976, when 121,700 female nurses ages 30 to 55 completed questionnaires about their health histories and habits. Researchers followed up every two years through 1988.

A Sleep-Inducing Hormone
WASHINGTON (WP) — A man given minute quantities of the hormone melatonin by mouth during the day will fall asleep, even though he may have slept well the night before, researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have found.

Melatonin, a hormone naturally produced at night by the pineal gland deep inside the brain, has been known to make people sleepy when administered in large quantities — doses as much as 240 milligrams. But it was not clear it actually induced sleep.

But in the new study subjects were given 0.3 milligrams, roughly one-thousandth of the previous dose, according to Richard J. Wurtman, chief researcher on the study and head of the MIT Clinical Research Center, where the study was conducted. The work, done with 20 male volunteers, also showed that blood levels of melatonin rose to approximately normal night levels of the hormone. Volunteers receiving the hormone fell asleep significantly faster than those who got a placebo. Melatonin also increased the duration of sleep.

How to Get the Most Out of Anger

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three New Yorkers overheard venting their spleen: "Michael, leave your brother alone. Now go to your room and stay there until you're ready to behave. And no movies for you today."

"I screamed at a dog owner this morning after he let his dog mess on my sidewalk and didn't clean it up. I wish I could have rubbed his face in it."

"I came home last night tired and hungry after working all day and I found dirty dishes in the sink and chores undone. I was ready to kill my kids."

Anger is not an emotion that people purposefully cultivate, but it is a central feature of Western civilization and a common occurrence in the lives of most people.

Anger would not be so prominent if it did not serve some useful functions. But some people get angry at the drop of a hat, reacting with a fury out of proportion to the seriousness of the precipitating event. And, too often, the way anger is expressed, or suppressed, is counterproductive. Instead of bringing about needed changes, it may actually make matters worse.

Little Michael may stay in his room plotting revenge against his late parent, who he thinks punished him unfairly.

Getting angry at lawbreaking dog owners rarely does anything to change their inconsiderate behavior. And the fury of the tired working mother may give her a headache or prompt her to down a pint of ice cream, but it is not likely to instill willing cooperation from her teenage sons.

And those who fail to express their anger will not accomplish anything at all; instead they suffer the offending behavior over and over again until one day they explode in a fury that shocks and bewilders the target of the attack.

Recent study have shown that counterproductive ways of expressing anger typically grow out of a poor self-image and actually further undermine that image.

For example, Sheryl S. Russell, a doctoral student in ours at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, found in a study of 535 women that those who dealt inappropriately with an-

ger, either by suppressing it or by lashing out, were more likely to be overweight. Group sessions with such women showed that almost any emotion, and especially anger, prompted them to eat to calm their feelings. That, in turn, made them angry at themselves and increased their feelings of loneliness and despair.

Changing your behavior and self-perceptions to make anger productive, not destructive, is both possible and desirable, according to Dr. Sandra P. Thomas, a psychiatric nurse who directed the study of anger to women.

Dr. Thomas, who heads the Center for Nursing Research at the University of Tennessee,

All too often, the way anger is expressed is counterproductive.

said many people could significantly change their experience of anger on their own, without professional help.

"She suggested starting by taking an inventory of circumstances that touch off a person's anger and how that anger is expressed."

"Keep a log of your anger experiences, recording with whom you become angry, to whom you express it, to whom you do not express it, how long it lasts, and what thoughts accompany it," she recommended. It may also help to note whether the expression of anger produced the desired result — and at what price.

"You'll begin to see patterns," she said. "Perhaps you always get angry with one child over one issue. Maybe one kid pushes your button when you're tired and trying to fix dinner. The task then is to see what you might do differently."

For example, one might look calmly at the contentious issue and decide if it is not worth fighting about or that another approach might be more effective. Or, in the case of the disruptive child, the parent might involve the child in dinner preparations, since what the child probably wants most is attention.

When the anger-provoking situation occurs at work — let's say, someone is always late

getting material to you, or a task is done sloppily, requiring you to do it over yourself — it is usually best to confront the offending co-worker directly, but in a nonhostile, instructive way.

If the trigger of your anger is your boss, whom you cannot confront without placing your job in jeopardy, it may be necessary to defuse your anger, say, by taking a few minutes out of your work to meditate or practice deep breathing or by going for a jog or swim right after work.

Dr. Thomas's study showed that women who used exercise to calm angry feelings were emotionally healthier than those who turned to other outlets, like cigarettes, alcohol or food.

Among married people, spouses are the most frequent triggers of anger. But it is rare to deal with the incident directly, calmly and nonpervasively so that the spouse might understand the reason for the anger and be motivated to change the offending behavior to avoid future confrontations.

The study of 535 women showed that most people are more likely to talk to a friend about anger-provoking actions of a spouse than they are to confront the spouse directly.

Dr. Thomas said that many people who had difficulty dealing head-on with anger could benefit from joining a support group in which participants provide one another with insights and guidelines on how to approach a relative, friend or even a boss about anger-provoking acts or words.

Studies have shown that dealing effectively with someone who provokes anger is much more likely to strengthen than to weaken the relationship. It also enhances self-esteem in the person who has been angry.

It is also possible to learn to avoid reacting with anger to minor frustrations by standing back and asking oneself: "How important is this? Is it worth getting angry about?" If you find that no matter what you do, certain people or places get to you, it may be best to avoid them.

It is also important to avoid brooding about anger-provoking incidents. This increases rather than defuses feelings of anger and can turn a molehill of contention into a mountain of conflict, said Dr. Thomas, who found in the study that women who ruminated about anger were more likely to suffer physical and emotional health problems.

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Anxiety and Blood Pressure Linked

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There may be more truth than doctors have long believed to the notion of a relationship between tension (as in stress) and hypertension (as in high blood pressure), at least for middle-aged men.

A newly published study has found that over the course of decades, highly anxious men are twice as likely to develop high blood pressure as are men who take life more in stride.

For 18 to 20 years, the researchers followed 497 men and 626 women who had no evidence of hypertension when they enrolled in the study. All were participants in the Framingham Heart Study, which has been following initially healthy adults in Massachusetts for more than 40 years to determine which factors most strongly influence a person's risk of developing heart disease.

While most lay people have long assumed that undue tension can cause hypertension, medical evidence for this relationship was slim, and most of the studies exploring it could not distinguish between stress as a cause or as a result of high blood pressure.

The study, published Wednesday in The Journal of the American Medical Association, indicates that while hypertension in women seems to have no relationship to psychological characteristics, in men 45 to 59, those who were chronically anxious or tense were much more likely to develop the condition, which is a major risk factor for heart disease.

In the course of the long follow-up, nearly half the participants developed high blood pressure. Oddly enough, while no relationship between psychological factors and high blood pressure was found for men 60 and

older at the start of the study, a relationship was found in middle-aged men. In the group of 330 men who entered the study at 45 to 59, a high level of tension or anxiety, as measured then, was second only to their initial blood pressure readings in predicting their susceptibility to this condition.

Furthermore, popular beliefs to the contrary, the researchers found no relationship between how men or women of any age dealt with anger and their later risk of developing high blood pressure.

The researchers, headed by Dr. Jerome H. Markovitz of the University of Alabama School of Medicine, suggested that anxiety measurements be a part of regular health checkups, especially for middle-aged men.

Jane E. Brody

Jury Still Out on Early Mammogram

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The decision was eagerly awaited. A prestigious advisory board to the National Cancer Institute was going to vote on what to do about the mammography question. Should women under 50 have regular mammograms? The answer could help settle one of the most contentious disputes in medicine.

But the decision, reached Tuesday morning, was anticlimactic. The board carefully noted that there was great controversy and then recommended that the cancer institute defer making any changes in its guidelines.

That would mean that the current guidelines, recommending regular mammograms for women under 50, would stand — but under a cloud of uncertainty. The executive committee of the cancer institute now has to take this and a previous conflicting recommendation into consideration and make a final judgment, which is expected in a few weeks.

Maryann Napoli, associate director of the Center for Medical Consumers in New York,

said she was disappointed by the advisory board's decision. She had hoped the board would say that with no evidence that mammograms save lives of women in their 40s, they are not warranted until women turn 50.

But, she added, women "want to believe" that mammograms will help them. They are very frightened by breast cancer, she said, and there is nothing they can do to prevent it.

The guideline question is more than just a matter of helping women decide what to do. Insurance companies look to guidelines in deciding what tests to pay for and malpractice lawyers often seize upon guidelines as a statement of the standard of care.

Currently, guidelines differ from state to state, with the result that many insurance companies will pay for mammograms for women under 50 if they live, for instance, in New York state, which recommends them, but not if they live in New Jersey, which does not.

No one disputes the threat of breast cancer. The American Cancer Society estimates that it will be diagnosed in 2 million women in the 1990s, and that 460,000 will die from it over the course of the decade. Nearly one out of five

women receiving a diagnosis of breast cancer is in her 40s.

And no one disputes that mammography saves lives of women who are 50 and older. Large studies have repeatedly shown that if these older women have mammograms every one to two years, their risk of dying of breast cancer is reduced by a third. But it has been not been shown that mammograms save the lives of women in their 40s.

It can be difficult to ascertain the benefits of mammograms in younger women, because relatively few women in this age group get breast cancer, making it difficult to measure a benefit from early detection.

And it is more difficult to examine the breasts of women who have not reached menopause, because the tissue is denser, making it more likely that mammograms will miss some cancers entirely and that they will flag benign lumps, leading to unnecessary biopsies.

The problem has been that although one has proved that mammograms in younger women save lives, no one has proved that they have not saved lives either.

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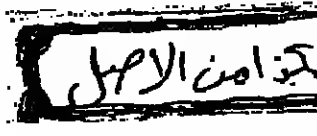
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Herald Tribune

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sons of the Florida players... the national picture... seems to stay in the face.



ECUADOR PINS ITS HOPES ON EXPORT-LED GROWTH

President Durán Ballén of Ecuador was elected last year with a mandate to bring the Ecuadorian economy into the 21st century. Ecuador had lagged behind Mexico, Argentina, Colombia and other Latin American countries in the race for export-led economic growth.

The first step was to stabilize the economy. In August 1992, when the Durán Ballén administration was inaugurated, Ecuador had 50 percent annual inflation and virtually no international monetary reserves.

In the first year of the administration, inflation was brought down to 35 percent. The economic plan calls for a further reduction to 20 percent in 1994.

To draft the stabilization policy, the 71-year-old president turned to his running mate, Alberto Dahik, a young economist of Lebanese ancestry who did graduate studies at Princeton under the Nobel prizewinner Sir Arthur Lewis.

Stabilization was reached largely by ending deficit spending and aggressive control of Central Bank lending to soak up excess liquidity.



President Durán Ballén: first step, a stabilized currency.

The resulting increase in interest rates for financial investment and stability of the exchange rate have brought back funds that Ecuadorian residents had been sending abroad. Capital flight has now been reversed.

A short-term effect of these stabilization policies has been little or no economic growth, a situation the authorities are reluctant to call recession. In the second year of the administration, the economic authorities are aiming for recovery, with a growth rate of 3 percent.

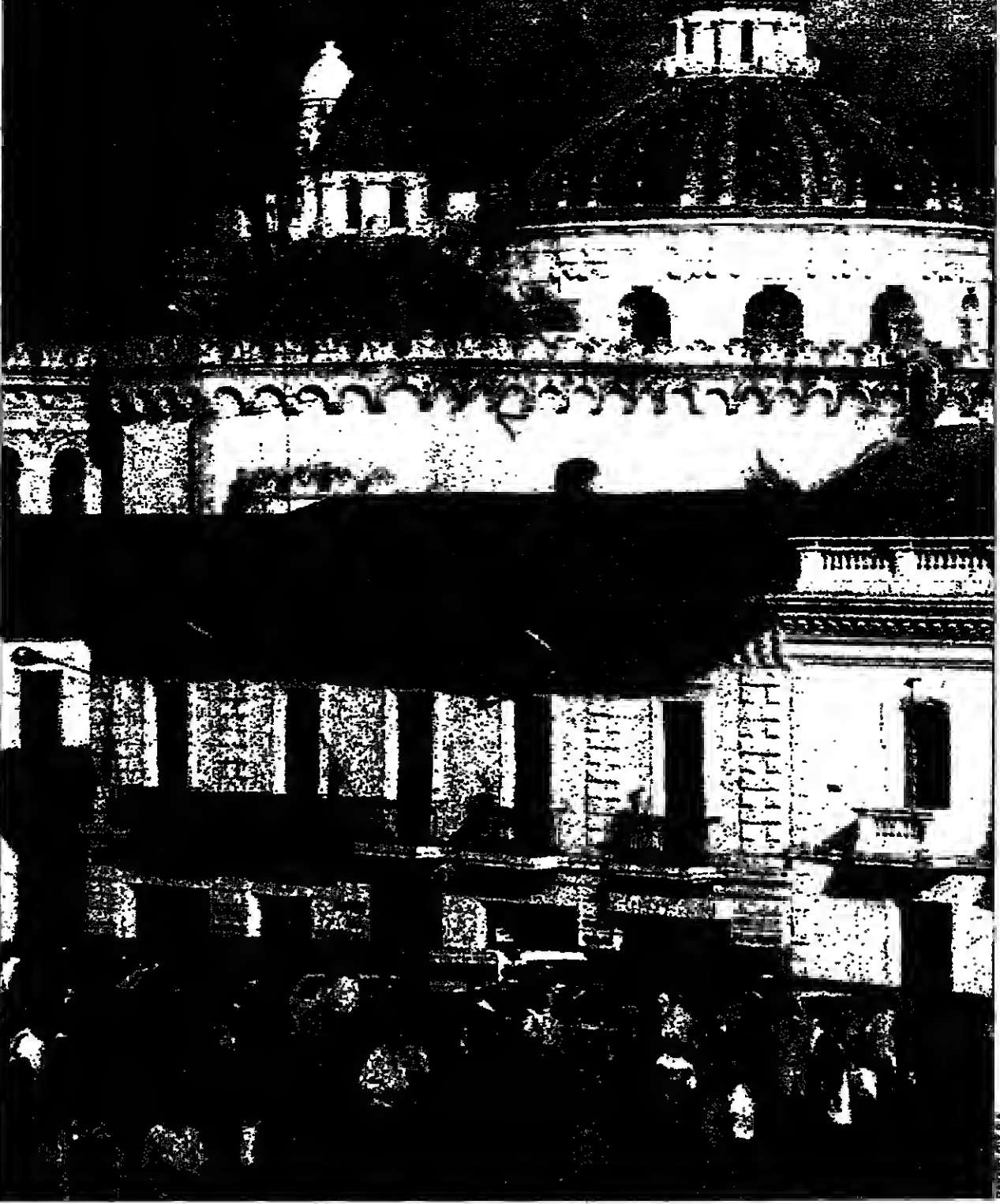
Growth with inflation control is difficult, but the authorities are relying on divestiture and privatization to lure into corporate stock some financial investment that is now in certificates of deposit. Also, the government hopes that direct foreign investment, currently modest except in oil exploration, will pick up, given the opportunities being created.

To be successful, the reduction of the size of the state must go hand-in-hand with the rescheduling of debt with foreign commercial banks, along the lines suggested by former U.S. Secretary of Commerce Nicholas Brady. The Ecuadorian authorities are engaged in ongoing discussions with the commercial banks.

The goal of the government is to agree on a "Brady plan" before next August. Negotiations are tough as the positions of the parties involved are still far apart. Ecuador has one of the largest foreign debts in Latin America in relation to the size of the economy. At the end of 1992, the foreign debt was \$12.4 billion, almost as big as the gross domestic product, which was \$12.7 billion. Ecuador wants creditor banks to accept a substantial reduction in the debt.

Continued on page 12

ECUADOR



The old Quito: Carefully preserved reminders of the former colonial capital exist side by side with a modern, bustling city, to the delight of tourists.

NEW RULES OPEN DOORS WIDER TO INVESTORS

Following the Durán Ballén administration's sweeping liberalization measures, Ecuador now boasts one of the most liberal investment regimes in Latin America.

Today, nearly all sectors of Ecuador's economy are open to foreign investment without prior approval. Together with an equalized income tax rate for foreign and national companies (except for oil companies),

sectors include the defense, electricity, petroleum and telecommunications industries. Yet, in each of these sectors, except defense, the state can grant concessions and operating contracts to the private sector.

Except for investments in the fishing and mining industries, no prior or retroactive approval for direct foreign investment (to include transfers of technology and stipulations of royalty payments) is required.

Authorization is almost automatic

as well as one of the lowest labor costs in Latin America. Ecuador has all the potential to be the new emerging market in the region.

Previous restrictions on foreign ownership to 49 percent in banking and financial institutions have been eliminated. Legally, the only areas that are still closed to foreign investment are defense and domestic air transportation. In practice, however, some restrictions remain.

Foreign investment in the fishing industry is limited to 49 percent of equity. Exceptions may be approved by the National Fishery Development Council.

Branches of foreign companies may not operate radio and television stations, but foreign-owned, locally incorporated companies are free to do so.

Foreign investors may not operate in the vicinity of Ecuador's international borders without approval from the Armed Forces and the president of the Republic.

According to Article 46 of the Ecuadorian Constitution, "strategic sectors," as defined by specific laws, are reserved for public enterprises. Currently, these

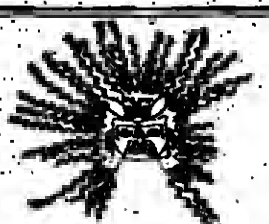
Foreign investments need only to be registered with the Central Bank for the purpose of tracking balance-of-payment flows.

Following the reform of the Company Law in May 1993, corporate capitalization no longer requires a lengthy authorization procedure. Now only an initial authorization is needed to establish the upper limit of the corporation's legal capital; it may capitalize freely up to that level. No distinction is made between foreign and national capital in the formation of a company.

There are no limitations on foreign acquisitions or takeovers of domestic companies, except in those areas in which foreign equity is restricted. The Ministry of Industries will automatically approve all applications for transfer of shares and is in effect only registering such transactions.

In 1993, investment has already equaled \$31.4 million (\$6.8 million for 1992), of which 95.7 percent went toward the increase of capital. The major areas receiving foreign investment continue to be, in order of importance: industry (78.4 percent), services (17.2 percent), general commerce (4.5 percent) and agriculture (4.05 percent).

Raymond Colitt



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INSTRUMENTS

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	DEC'91	DEC'92	OCT'93
INFLATION annual basis.	49%	60%	35%
GDP GROWTH annual increase.	4.9%	3.5%	2.0% p
NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES in millions of US\$.	760	782	1,212
in months of imports of goods and non factor services.	3.2	3.4	5.0
EXCHANGE RATE (Free Market) sucres per US\$.	1,293.1	1,846.2	1,968.0
annual depreciation.	44.0%	42.8%	1.2%

p/ Projection

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Director General de Estudios
Gerencia Técnica
Banco Central del Ecuador
Phono: 593-4-571-830
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Quito, Ecuador.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

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To simplify the legal procedures, we guarantee your documents will be immediately approved.

FISCAL TAXES:

We have simplified an reduced taxes for the foreign investor. At present we only have a corporate tax of 25%, both for foreign or local enterprises.

INVESTMENT REGISTER:

In Ecuador the Banco Central is the National Institution to whom you must apply to have your investment authorized.

The Ministry of Industries, Commerce and Fishery, registers the contracts of licenses, brand names, product registries and technological exchange.

ADVISABLE INVESTMENTS:

There are multiple choices, some of the most profitable are: mining, petrol, farming, maquila and tourism.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS:

To guarantee your security, we are increasing the signing of bilateral agreements of promotion and protection of mutual investments. We have just signed a similar agreement with the United States on August 1993. Besides, last October, we became the last country in Latin America to sign a treaty for the protection and observance of the intellectual ownership rights with the United States.

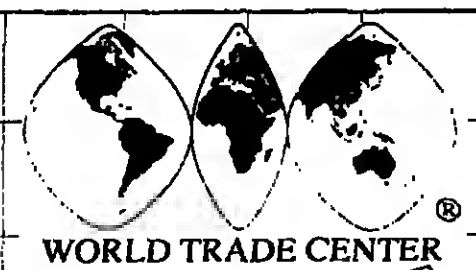
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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: Dirección de Promoción Económica: Av. 10 de Agosto y Carrizón, Planta Baja. Tel.: (5932) 569-806. Fax: (5932) 569-805.

The Ministry of foreign relations has created the Ecuador Trade Center, wich is designed to ease commercial operations for investors.

A few months ago, two of these centers were inaugurated; one in Miami and one in Hamburg, they are promoting commerce, investments and tourism in Ecuador.

These offices are financed with the participation of ecuadorian private bussiness.

Subsecretaría Económica del
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Ecuador



WORLD TRADE CENTER

A message from the president of the WTC Quito:
TO THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COMMUNITY:

The World Trade Center is being established in Ecuador (Quito and Guayaquil) because we believe that it can make a contribution to Ecuador's efforts to promote international trade and foreign investments. The WTC will provide with the perfect setting for Ecuadorian entrepreneurs and businessmen to expand and diversify their activities and will enable the international community to receive up-to-date information about Ecuador's potential, export and import regulations, foreign investment opportunities, business facts, etc. etc.

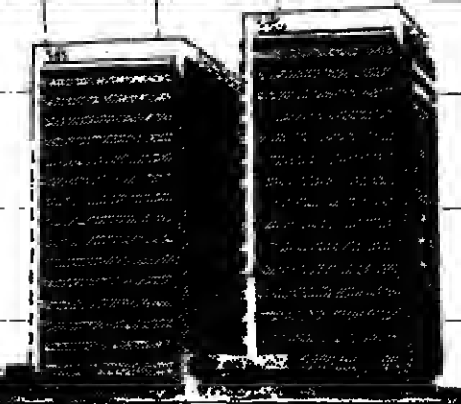
We are indeed pleased to participate in Ecuador's endeavors to achieve higher levels of economic and social development and thus ensure the well-being of its people.

Diego Cordero

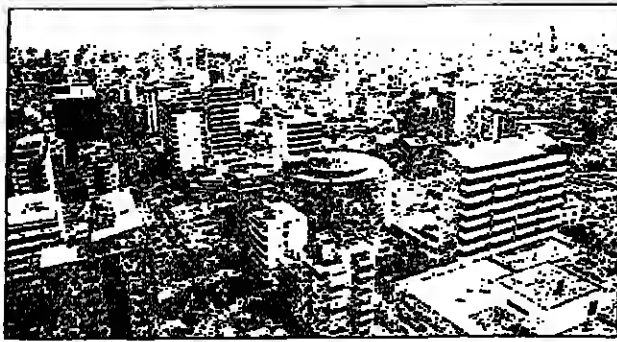
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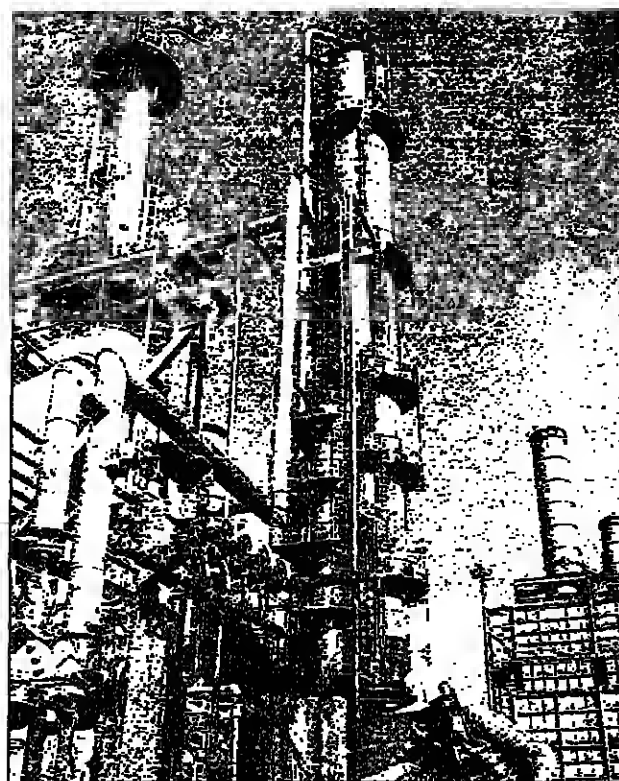
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WANTED: ANOTHER BILLION BARRELS OF CRUDE OIL

Petroleum represents 45 percent of Ecuadorian exports: 212,239 barrels per day of crude worth \$608 million in 1992, plus a small amount of fuel sales. The main markets are the United States, Korea and some Latin American countries.

Ecuador is now in the process of increasing output, chiefly from areas contracted to international oil companies in the mid-1980s.

In six bidding rounds, 13 contracts were concluded, of which six have entered into production and development. Total investment was \$500 million, and reserves of crude oil increased by 650 million barrels.

Petroecuador, the state oil company, will initiate a seventh bidding round for contracts next January.

The ambitious goal is to find an additional billion barrels of crude. Twelve blocks will be out for bids. The energy authorities

BANANA EXPORTS THREATENED BY EC REGULATIONS

Ecuador supplies 25 percent of the world banana market, more than any other country. Last year, it exported a total of 2.5 million metric tons of bananas. Its two major markets are the United States and Germany.

Under new regulations on banana imports, the European Community allows imports of only 1 million metric tons of bananas from non-protected markets every six months. This represents a 20 percent cut in the imports of bananas other than those originating in the EC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries covered by the Lomé Convention. Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium disagree with this policy.

As a result, in the first half of next year, Ecuador will have to substantially reduce its sales to the EC. It has joined other Latin American countries in alleging that the EC regulation on banana imports are a violation of the GATT treaty.

W.R.S.



Bananas ready for export - a source of riches for Ecuador and controversy in Europe.

COFFEE REVENUES FALL

The low international price for coffee has discouraged producers worldwide. In 1992, revenues from Ecuadorian coffee exports fell for the sixth consecutive year, this time by 29 percent, to a mere \$78 million. Exports have shrunk to a quarter of what they were in 1986.

Germany is the largest European market for Ecuadorian coffee, followed by Italy and Spain. Efforts are being made to increase sales in the former East-bloc countries.

Anecafé, the association of Ecuadorian coffee producers, estimates that in 1993-1994, Ecuador will produce 2.4 million hundred weight. Exports will probably amount to 1.5 million 60-kilogram bags, down 6 percent from sales in 1990.

Ecuador has joined the new Coffee Producers' Association, whose aim is to stabilize prices. Coffee prices have already hit bottom, in the view of Pablo Delgado, director of Anecafé.

W.R.S.

A NEW ROLE FOR BANKS: ATTRACTING WORLD FUNDS

Ecuadorian banks are opening to the world as they regain the trust of the international financial community, shaken in 1982 by the foreign debt crisis that affected all of Latin America.

Two Ecuadorian financial institutions recently carried out successful placements of fixed-term securities in international financial markets: Filabanco issued \$5 million in six-month certificates of deposit through an agreement with ABN-Amro Bank; and Finsagro issued \$8 million, with Hamilton Bank (Miami) as issuing agent and five other underwriting banks. The certificates mature in 1995.

Pacifico, Filabanco and Banco del Pichincha are the three largest banks in Ecuador, and altogether there are 28 commercial banks in the country, of which three are branch offices of international banks: ABN-Amro, Lloyds and Citibank. The banks have assets (plus contingent assets) of \$4.4 billion, total deposits of \$1.9 billion and portfolio operations worth \$1.4 billion.

The presence of Ecuadorian banks in Europe is modest. Banco del Pacifico has a representative office in London, and Banco de Preámbulos has just opened one in Moscow.

The government is thoroughly overhauling economic legislation so as to modernize the financial system.

Interest rates are no longer set by the monetary authorities. The market is allowed to set rates, and through open market operations, the Central Bank ensures that rates do not fluctuate unduly.

Deposits and loans can now be expressed in units of constant value, which are indexed to inflation. This makes feasible long-term financial investment and indebtedness in an environment of uncertainty about inflation.

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THE SHRIMP PROBLEM: HEADS OR TAILS?

Ecuador and three Southeast Asian countries are the world's largest exporters of shrimp. Last year, Ecuadorian sales were up 5.1 percent over the record year of 1991, with sales worth \$517 million.

Volume also keeps increasing sharply: it is up 9.4 percent, to the equivalent of 75,000 metric tons of shrimp tails.

This is almost exclusively shrimp grown and harvested in man-made pools.

The United States is the traditional market for Ecuadorian shrimp, but in recent years, exporters have successfully sought openings on the European market. Ecuadorian shrimp now reaches the tables of Spanish and French seafood lovers.

Selling to Europe has posed special problems, as the United States favors tails, while Europe buys shrimps with their heads on. Preserving the heads in the tropical marshes where fish is grown requires better freezing facilities than when only tails are preserved. Selling the heads, however, prevents waste.

Four companies in Guayaquil account for 30 percent of all Ecuadorian shrimp exports: Exporklore, Expalsa, El Rosario and Enaca.

W.R.S.

HOPES PINNED ON EXPORT-LED GROWTH

Continued from page 11

as part of rescheduling. Mr. Dahik says: "Today, Ecuador certainly has large international monetary reserves and exchange-rate stability due to trust and fiscal discipline, but this does not wipe out the fact that it has a weighty debt vis-à-vis GDP and exports. Therefore, we have proposed a market solution: that is, that the price of the debt be determined by supply and demand."

Economic authorities other than the Central Bank would like public investment, now restrained as part of anti-inflationary policy, to play a larger role. Finance Minister César Roldán promises that for 1994, "without disavowing the policy of control of aggregate demand," Ecuador will add an element of supply-side economics.

The administration has continued the trade policy of its predecessor: tariff reduction, dismantling of non-tariff barriers to trade and increased regional integration. Ecuador has applied for membership in GATT and has established a free-trade area with Colombia and Venezuela. Next year, the three countries are to adopt a common external tariff and form a common market.

The Andean Pact has forced Ecuadorian businesses to redefine themselves in the context of a larger regional market. This means enhanced competition from relatively more developed Colombian and Venezuelan businesses, as well as a potentially bigger market. Ecuador has a population of only 11 million, with a per capita income of \$1,178.

Trade with the Andean countries will undoubtedly grow. But in the 1990s, it represents only 7.5 percent of total Ecuadorian imports and exports. The dominant trade relationship is that with the United States, with 41 percent of total trade. An Ecuador trade center has been opened in Miami, aimed at increasing Ecuadorian exports to the United States.

Ecuador has some worries about the establishment of free-trade zones. It suffers from increased restrictions on its exports to the European Community. Since the early 1970s, when Tokyo shifted its banana imports to Asian producers, Ecuador has failed to make inroads into the Japanese market. Ecuador hopes that sooner rather than later, it will become part of a free-trade area that includes the United States. Quito and Washington recently signed an agreement to protect and encourage U.S. investments in Ecuador.

Trade with the European Community represents 17 percent of total Ecuadorian trade. Major exports to the EC are bananas to Germany and the Benelux countries, and shrimp to France and Spain. Ecuador has just opened a trade center in Hamburg to promote exports to Europe.

Trade with Japan is 5.6 percent of the total, mostly in imports. Ecuador has a substantial trade deficit with Japan. A trade center will soon open in Osaka.

Walter R. Spurrier

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W.R.S.

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ECOTOURISM FINDS WAY TO HELP GIANT TORTOISES

From the Amazonian jungle across the snow-capped peaks of the Andes down to the beaches along the Pacific coast, Ecuador offers about as much diversity to its visitors as can be packed into this country of 11 million inhabitants.

Often considered the Switzerland of South America, Ecuador enjoys political stability, and Quito ranks as one of the safest cities in Latin America.

The biggest tourist attraction in Ecuador has been

Quito's hospitality industry offers a good selection both for budget travelers and top executives.

Only 22 kilometers north of Quito lies Mitad del Mundo (Middle of the World), where a massive stone monument marks the equatorial line and a newly renovated museum displays the folkloric dress and traditions of the numerous nationalities inhabiting Ecuador.

Farther north, toward the Colombian border, is the town of Otavalo, which

boasts one of the most popular Indian markets in the Western Hemisphere. Hardly a tourist leaves the country without being clad in colored felt hats, hand-knitted wool sweaters or some of the numerous other Otavalo handicrafts.

Undoubtedly one of Ecuador's greatest tourist attractions is the Oriente, its Amazon forest region. The Cuyabeno faunistic reserve (some 250 kilometers east of Quito) was recently described as having the world's highest biological diversity. It is considered one of the most unspoiled areas in the vast Amazon basin and is easily accessible for tourists.

Numerous tour operators now have their own "jungle cabins" and provide nature guides to point out a scarlet macaw, the howler monkeys or some rare medicinal plants.

Visitors are usually flown to the frontier towns of Lago Agrio or Coca. From there, buses and canoes take

them to their destination.

With an increasing percentage of visitors coming to Ecuador every year for mountaineering, the government has now decided to certify experienced and trained tourist and mountain guides. One such guide, Rafael Perugachi, says that of about 10 accessible snow-capped volcanoes towering over 5,000 meters, Mount Antizana, with its surrounding natural reserve protecting the endangered Andean condor, is the most impressive and challenging.

Metropolitan Touring, the country's largest tour operator and travel agency, offers visitors a breath-taking train ride through the vast banana plantations and ranch lands of the coastal plain up a hair-raising railway switchback called the Devil's Nose into the Andean highland. Besides the fascinating views to be enjoyed on the trip, visitors marvel at what still today is considered one of the world's great accomplishments in railway engineering.

Ecuador has enormous potential for tourism, but much remains to be done to develop the sector into the leading industry that President Durán Ballén would like it to be. Only 430,000 visitors came to Ecuador in 1992 (225,000 for the first semester of 1993), of which 40 percent came from Colombia, 18 percent from the United States, 17 percent from Europe and the rest from Peru.

The infrastructure needs to be improved to make some tourist sites more accessible and provide them with better facilities. The private sector continues to seek financial assistance for this from the government, financial institutions and foreign investors. Industry analysts are seeking more sophisticated statistics on all aspects of tourism for planning purposes.

Some projects to develop the tourist industry are well under way, however. A series of luxury hotels will

be built throughout the country in the coming years. In Guayaquil, a five-star hotel and convention center is to be constructed by Hotel Colon International, which also operates the largest hotel in Quito. The new hotel will have a capacity of 300 beds, while the convention center will be able to accommodate 2,000 visitors, making it the largest in the country.

Guayaquil, besides being the largest city and the economic center of Ecuador, is the gateway to Ecuador's foremost beaches, Salinas and Nahia de Caracas, both of which offer a full range of water sports and other recreational facilities.

Plans for another luxury hotel in Quito have been put forward in a joint project of the Marriott international hotel chain and the Ecuadorian armed forces, who are providing the real estate in a prime sector of Quito.

Finally, a three-year development plan designed by Feprotur, a private association that promotes and develops tourism, also seeks investors. The \$10 million plan seeks to develop ecotourism in six selected natural reserves of the country. Ecotourism, according to Patrick Barrera of Feprotur, is a reasonable strategy because of the natural resources Ecuador has to offer and because of its low cost and relatively short implementation time.

In addition to a number of international airlines that service Quito and Guayaquil, Ecuador boasts its own first-class carrier, Saeta. Servicing the capitals of the Andean countries and the United States, the air-



Galapagos Islands - an ecological rarity that attracts 50,000 tourists a year.

line plans to expand soon in Brazil and Argentina. Saeta has made a name for itself by offering first-class service - free champagne, four-course meals and extra leg room - to all passengers at the cost of an economy ticket.

R.C.



Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city and economic nerve center.

and continues to be, the Galapagos Archipelago. Close to 50,000 visitors a year come on luxury liners like the Guayaquil-based Conodros, to see exotic iguanas, the famous giant tortoises or tree-sized sunflowers. Only there can a tourist swim alongside playful penguins and sea lions, and come within inches of rare bird species without scaring them off. But the Ecuadorian authorities are aware of the danger of the islands' delicate ecosystem being overtaken by visitors, and tourism operators are being encouraged to exploit the enormous potential that mainland Ecuador offers.

At an altitude of nearly 3,000 meters, Quito, the capital, boasts an impressive historical district with architecturally notable churches surrounded by a sea of tiled roof-tops covering balconied colonial buildings. With a capacity of 1,200 beds for visitors and countless restaurants,

boasts one of the most popular Indian markets in the Western Hemisphere. Hardly a tourist leaves the country without being clad in colored felt hats, hand-knitted wool sweaters or some of the numerous other Otavalo handicrafts.

Undoubtedly one of Ecuador's greatest tourist attractions is the Oriente, its Amazon forest region. The Cuyabeno faunistic reserve (some 250 kilometers east of Quito) was recently described as having the world's highest biological diversity. It is considered one of the most unspoiled areas in the vast Amazon basin and is easily accessible for tourists.

Numerous tour operators now have their own "jungle cabins" and provide nature guides to point out a scarlet macaw, the howler monkeys or some rare medicinal plants.

Visitors are usually flown to the frontier towns of Lago Agrio or Coca. From there, buses and canoes take

them to their destination.

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The dense jungle, with hundreds of exotic birds, boldly called the two cordilleras that separate the country's coastal lowlands from the Amazon basin. Barely 150 kilometers wide in some places, the Ecuadorian Andes climb to an altitude of 6,310 meters at Mount Chimborazo.

It is in the barren paramo (highlands) that the endangered Andean condor, Ecuador's national emblem, nests alongside the Oreotrochilus estella, a species of colibri - one of 137 in Ecuador - which on cold nights is able to lower its body temperature and go

R.C.

MEDICAL NEEDS COME TO RESCUE OF ENVIRONMENT

For its size, Ecuador is one of the most biologically diverse and interesting countries in the world. Its natural resources are among the most beautiful and the most threatened anywhere. Not one but three nature reserves in Ecuador have been declared world natural heritage areas by Unesco.

One of them is the world-famous Galapagos Islands, where 500-pound tortoises trudge through the hills and the waved albatross performs its spectacular and perfectly choreographed courtship dance. This is where more than 150 years ago Charles Darwin made observations that were to form the basis of his theory of evolution.

Yasuni National Park, which lies in the heart of the Ecuadorian Amazon rain forest, was set aside to protect what British ecologist Norman Myers calls "surely the richest biotic zone on Earth," which, he says, "deserves to rank as a kind of epicenter of biodiversity." Scientists believe that the Oriente is one of the few regions of the Amazon basin where primordial forest remained

relatively intact during the ice ages, acting as a type of protector of the species that remain there today.

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into a coma-like sleep. Ecuador has taken significant steps to protect its many natural treasures. Nearly 3.2 million hectares (11.7 percent) of the country's territory are at least nominally protected by a system of national parks and reserves. Yet, despite aid from international environmental organizations, the resources to enforce protection are very limited. Given the economic situation of the country, pressures to exploit natural resources like timber, gold and crude oil are enormous, making conservation efforts even more difficult.

Besides ecotourism, other economic alternatives are emerging that allow for the sustainable use of natural resources. Medicinal plants found in tropical rain forests, for example, are commercially exploited and provide one of the most attractive alternative incomes for local communities.

Decades after the anti-malaria medicine quinine was derived from the substance chloroquina of the cinchona plant found in temperate climatic zones of Ecuador, scientists today are searching for other va-

ricities of the plant in hopes of overcoming the resistance that the disease has meanwhile formed to the drug.

Sangre de Drago (Dragon's Blood), a latex of the croton tree, of which there are 700 species in Ecuador, has aroused the interest of pharmaceutical companies worldwide for its cicatrizing ability, especially in ulcers. Already, a croton plantation has sprung up near the town of Tena in the Oriente to produce the substance commercially.

Finally, the jathropa plant, found in Machalilla National Park along the Pacific coast, is being tested for insecticidal characteristics and is soon to enter the commercial phase. This product may provide a long-sought-after non-chemical insecticide for agricultural use.

In essence, the medicinal and economic value of the country's flora is infinite. "Conserving biodiversity means preserving a genetic heritage for the future with enormous potential uses," says Xavier Silva, director of Ecuador's Conservation Data Center.

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In the unspoiled highlands of the Antizana, a chagra (terraced field) goes to work.

rainbow-colored butterflies, piranha, freshwater dolphins and calmans, makes scenes from Steven Spielberg's film "Jurassic Park" come alive.

Sangay National Park incorporates three snow-capped volcanoes in a radius of only 30 kilometers along the "Avenue of Volcanoes," as German naturalist Alexander von Hum-

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JUNE 1994

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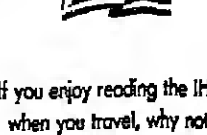
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Court Supports QVC in Fight For Paramount

WILMINGTON, Delaware — A Delaware court stripped Paramount Communications Inc. of a key antitakeover defense Wednesday, strengthening QVC Network Inc.'s hostile bid for the movie-maker and publisher.

Paramount is trying to proceed with a friendly merger with Viacom Inc. Both those companies said they would appeal the Delaware Chancery Court decision to the state's Supreme Court.

The court vice chancellor, Jack Jacobs, granted QVC's request for an injunction barring Paramount from using its "poison pill" to defeat QVC. This defense, held in reserve by many big companies, would flood the market with new shares and make it prohibitively expensive for QVC or another unwanted suitor to buy Paramount.

Mr. Jacobs ruled that Paramount's poison pill defense caused "possible irreparable harm" to QVC in its bidding war with Viacom.

Many large U.S. companies are domiciled in Delaware, in part because its law makes broad allowances for corporate antitakeover provisions.

QVC sought the injunction after being frustrated by the Paramount board's rejection of the cable channel's cash-and-stock offer, which is valued at more than \$1 billion over Viacom's friendly bid.

Mr. Jacobs also ruled against Paramount's grant of stock options to Viacom. He said the options were improperly designed at least in part to deter hostile bids.

Paramount's board has rejected QVC's latest unsolicited offer in a two-month war even though the stock market has valued it above Viacom's friendly bid.

QVC's offer to pay \$85 a share in cash for 51 percent of Paramount's stock was scheduled to expire at midnight, but the injunction blocks its expiration.

Philip Morris to Trim 14,000 Jobs \$952 Million Drive Aims to Boost Competitiveness

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Philip Morris Cos. announced plans Wednesday to cut 14,000 jobs and close or reduce operations at 40 factories and other sites over the next three years.

The food and tobacco company said the worldwide restructuring and cost-cutting plan, which will result in a \$952 million after-tax charge against earnings, was designed to make Philip Morris brands more competitive.

The number of layoffs to be included among the employment-reduction measures has not been determined, Craig L. Fuller, a senior vice president at Philip Morris, said.

Mr. Fuller refused to provide details about when the job cuts would begin or when plant closings might be announced.

Philip Morris has been trying to hold down costs since it launched a price war on cigarettes this year that has helped it regain market share but has hurt earnings.

The company's stock was up 75 cents, at \$55.63 a share, in late trading Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange.

The cuts also reflect the pressure on consumer-product companies, as consumers have turned to generic and store-label brands to save money.

said it would cut 13,000 jobs and close 30 plants over the next four years.

In another cost-cutting move by a major corporation, NCR Corp. said Wednesday in Dayton, Ohio, that it was widening an incentive package by offering it to nearly all its American employees to try to trim its staff.

The information-services, electronics and office-automation concern, a subsidiary of

American Telephone & Telegraph Co., said about 25,000 of its 27,000 employees in the United States would be eligible for financial incentives to leave the company by February.

NCR said it aimed to trim its worldwide work force of 50,000 by as much as 15 percent. The company made an early-retirement offer last month to 5,500 employees.

Philip Morris's primary divisions include its Philip Morris tobacco operations, Kraft General Foods and Miller Brewing Co.

The company said it would take a charge of \$457 million after taxes against fourth-quarter earnings to pay for closings and consolidations of factories and a charge of \$495

million that would be primarily for severance payments.

Philip Morris said the charges would reduce its net earnings this year by \$1.08 a share. Without the charges, Philip Morris estimated, 1993 earnings would have been down about 16 percent from last year's \$5.45 a share.

Mr. Fuller said that despite the company's problems in the shrinking cigarette market in the United States, its other operating units were profitable and had good prospects for 1994. He said income from businesses excluding tobacco in the United States was expected to increase 13 percent this year.

Philip Morris said the restructuring would begin to show up in the form of reduced operating costs in 1994. By 1997, it is expected to generate after-tax annual savings of about \$600 million, the company said.

Philip Morris started the tobacco price war in April when it announced promotional discounts that effectively cut the price of its leading cigarette brand, Marlboro, by 40 cents a pack. The company said it wanted to preserve Marlboro's market share.

During the summer, Philip Morris broadened the program and applied it to its other premium brands, Benson & Hedges, Marl and Virginia Slims. The rest of the industry eventually followed its lead.

The strategy appears to have paid off, as the company recently estimated its share of shipments in the American cigarette market had risen 1.6 percentage points from a year earlier, to 43.1 percent.

Nestlé Moves Ahead Despite European Recession

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestlé SA said Wednesday it would overcome the recession in Europe to post higher sales and profits this year than in 1992, with a boost from its beverage operations and non-European revenue.

The company predicted further gains in 1994. Although he did not provide an exact 1993 estimate, Helmut Maucher, Nestlé's chief executive, said, "I expect an increase which will enable us to maintain the profitability level of last year — that's about 5 percent of sales."

Mr. Maucher forecast 1993 sales would be up 5 percent from the \$4.5 billion earned in 1992. That implies sales of \$7.22 billion francs this year and profit of 2.86 billion francs. In 1992, Nestlé earned 2.70 billion francs.

For the first 10 months of 1993, sales were

up 5.2 percent, to 46.6 billion francs (\$31.13 billion), helped by a 14 percent jump in coffee, mineral water and other beverages.

Mr. Maucher said the rise in sales was largely due to acquisitions, while internal growth slowed from last year. "This was a difficult period, with the recession in Europe having a negative effect on volume sales, especially in France and Italy," Mr. Maucher said. "The German market stabilized in the period, which he said was 'surprising.'"

European sales have fallen 1 percent so far this year, to 21.8 billion francs. Sales in the Americas, however, were up 10 percent, to 16.9 billion francs, while revenue from Asia, the Pacific and Africa rose 14 percent, to 7.9 billion francs. Mr. Maucher said Nestlé saw growth opportunities in Asia. "Five of the six new factories we're opening this year are in Asia," the Nestlé executive said.

Sales by product in the January-October period broke down this way: Beverages rose 14 percent, to 11.9 billion francs, boosted by the acquisition of Source Perrier SA; milk and diabetic products were up 7 percent, at 13.1 billion francs; prepared foods and cooking aids fell 1 percent, to 13.0 billion francs; chocolate and candy fell 1 percent, to 6.9 billion francs; and pharmaceuticals were down 14 percent, to 11.7 billion francs.

Nestlé said overall product prices increased 2.4 percent in the period.

Mr. Maucher and other Nestlé executives said the company might tap long-term bond markets, possibly with a convertible issue, to take advantage of low interest rates. The executives also said Nestlé would like to list its stock in the United States because American investors are its second-largest national bloc, but that U.S. disclosure rules would be hard to comply with.

THE TRIB INDEX: 107.61. International Herald Tribune World Stock Index. Includes charts for World Index, Asia-Pacific, Europe, North America, and Latin America.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER Asia Is Big Business for Hewlett. By Paul Blustein. SINGAPORE — When Hewlett-Packard Co. started operating here in 1970, it paid 62 Singaporeans each about \$1,400 a year to sit at long benches stripping tiny magnetic rings on strands of wire for use in computers.

CORUM Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie SUISSE. Romulus. A classical beauty. The master craftsmen at Corum have signed the original of this model whose unique design and purity of line are often imitated.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES. Table with columns for Gross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates. Includes various financial data points and interest rates.

MARKET DIARY

Computer Issues Lift Stock Prices

NEW YORK — Stock prices gained Wednesday, led by a rally in computer-related issues and optimism about the strength of the United States' economic recovery.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 13.41, to 3,687.58, with shares of International Business Machines Corp. leading the way.

Machines leading the way. IBM rallied 2 to 55 after an analyst at Smith Barney Securities Inc. raised his investment rating on the company.

The Standard & Poor's Computer Systems Index, which includes IBM, rose 2.82, to 106.87, and the S&P Semiconductor Index gained 2.24 to 181.35.

Semiconductor stocks rallied for a second consecutive day on signs that orders were increasing and prices for dynamic random-access memory chips were stabilizing.

Analyst said, Motorola gained 3 to 96. Micron Technology Inc. advanced 1% to 45%, and Texas Instruments rose 1/2 to 64.

IBM, which manufactures farm equipment and construction machinery, up 3/4 to 70 3/4.

The rise in stocks was limited by concern about rising long-term interest rates, which have gained more than half a percentage point since mid-October.

The strength in computer stocks spilled over into the broader market averages, as the Nasdaq index gained 6.36 to 753.20 and the S&P 500 index rose 1.33 to 462.36.

The American Stock Exchange Market Value Index advanced 2.47 to 463.51.

About 10 common stocks advanced in price for every seven that fell on the New York Stock Exchange.

Trading was less active than usual, as many investors got a headstart on Thursday's holiday.

About 230.2 million shares were traded on the Big Board, compared with 259.2 million Tuesday.

Markets will close Thursday for Thanksgiving Day. They will reopen Friday, but the day after Thanksgiving is normally one of the year's lightest trading sessions.

"The economy is showing more and more signs of strength, and that can only be interpreted as a positive for stocks like IBM, Caterpillar and Deere," Marshall Acuff, portfolio strategist at Smith Barney Securities said.

The government said orders for durable goods climbed 2.0 percent in October, exceeding economists' forecasts of a 1.8 percent increase.

The rise in orders helped push shares of Caterpillar, the heavy-equipment maker, up 2 to 85 1/2 and Deere, which manufactures farm equipment and construction machinery, up 3/4 to 70 3/4.

The rise in stocks was limited by concern about rising long-term interest rates, which have gained more than half a percentage point since mid-October.

The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond was unchanged Wednesday at 6.30 percent, as the bond's price rose just 1/32, to 99 9/32.

But the yield has risen more than half a point from a 16-year low of 5.77 percent set Oct. 15, amid increasing evidence of an economic recovery.



NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

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The government also reported better-than-expected news on jobs on Wednesday as the number of newly laid-off workers applying for unemployment insurance last week was below most estimates.

Faced by increases for transportation orders, primarily aircraft and automobiles, overall orders for durable goods jumped 2 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$13.8 billion. That broke the record of \$13.4 billion set in December 1988 and marked the third straight monthly gain.

Orders had risen 1.1 percent in September, according to revised figures, and had climbed 2.5 percent in August.

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — B.F. Goodrich Co. said Wednesday it began a public offering of its remaining interest in Geon Co. for a total of \$248 million.

The sale of 12.9 million shares at \$20 a share represents just under half of Geon's 26.3 million shares outstanding. Money from the sale will be used for expansion of Goodrich's aerospace and specialty-chemicals business, Goodrich said.

Shares of Geon, a polyvinyl chloride company, were down 87.5 cents, at \$20.875, in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Goodrich sold part of Geon in an initial public offering in April to finance expansion of its aerospace and chemicals businesses.

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The House of Representatives has approved the bond market legislation proposed in the wake of the Salomon Brothers Inc. Treasury scandal in August 1991. The law would make securities markets.

Under the legislation passed late Tuesday, government securities brokers and dealers in the Treasury market would have to follow sales practice rules. Similar rules now apply to brokers in the stock and municipal bond markets.

These rules include suitability standards, which require that a broker determine that a security being sold to a customer be appropriate for that customer's needs and financial status.

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Dollar Little Changed On Conflicting Reports

NEW YORK — The dollar held largely steady on Wednesday in a market which showed little reaction either to bullish U.S. economic data or to a warning by Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, that the bank would not yield to pressure for faster rate cuts.

With the market thus ahead of the Thanksgiving holiday in the United States on Thursday, the dollar closed Wednesday at 1.7024 Swiss francs, up slightly from a close on Tuesday at 1.7010.

Traders said few investors were opening fresh positions ahead of the long holiday weekend and little new business was expected before Monday, even though U.S. markets will be operating on Friday.

"It looks very much like this market's going to be stuck in a tight range between 1.68 and 1.72 marks until the year's end," said a foreign-exchange manager at a Japanese bank in London.

The pound was quoted at \$1.4885, up from a Tuesday close at \$1.4853.

Against other currencies, the dollar slipped to 108.15 yen on Wednesday from 108.67 on Tuesday and fell to 5.9060 French francs from 5.9125 francs, but it rose to 1.4922 Swiss francs from 1.4913.

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OPEC Will Not Cut Output

VIENNA — OPEC agreed late Wednesday to maintain its current oil output ceiling in the coming months, gambling that demand for its crude would rise in winter and give a lift to badly sagging prices.

Subroto, the Indonesian who is secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said that after two days of talks, the ministers decided against any cuts in production below the current ceiling of 24.5 million barrels a day for the October-March period.

The ministers of the 12-nation cartel were under pressure to curb output in an effort to boost prices, at their lowest in more than three years. Brent crude for January delivery fell 26 cents a barrel Wednesday, to \$15.14.

U.S. FUTURES

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The government also reported better-than-expected news on jobs on Wednesday as the number of newly laid-off workers applying for unemployment insurance last week was below most estimates.

Faced by increases for transportation orders, primarily aircraft and automobiles, overall orders for durable goods jumped 2 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$13.8 billion. That broke the record of \$13.4 billion set in December 1988 and marked the third straight monthly gain.

Orders had risen 1.1 percent in September, according to revised figures, and had climbed 2.5 percent in August.

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — B.F. Goodrich Co. said Wednesday it began a public offering of its remaining interest in Geon Co. for a total of \$248 million.

The sale of 12.9 million shares at \$20 a share represents just under half of Geon's 26.3 million shares outstanding. Money from the sale will be used for expansion of Goodrich's aerospace and specialty-chemicals business, Goodrich said.

Shares of Geon, a polyvinyl chloride company, were down 87.5 cents, at \$20.875, in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Goodrich sold part of Geon in an initial public offering in April to finance expansion of its aerospace and chemicals businesses.

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The House of Representatives has approved the bond market legislation proposed in the wake of the Salomon Brothers Inc. Treasury scandal in August 1991. The law would make securities markets.

Under the legislation passed late Tuesday, government securities brokers and dealers in the Treasury market would have to follow sales practice rules. Similar rules now apply to brokers in the stock and municipal bond markets.

These rules include suitability standards, which require that a broker determine that a security being sold to a customer be appropriate for that customer's needs and financial status.

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some of the Florida faces, it the national picture.

U.S. FUTURES

U.S. FUTURES

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Chg, % Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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CHINA: Managers of State-Owned Factories Waiting to Become Bosses

Continued from Page 1. contract under Chinese communism that guaranteed employment for life without regard to performance. Mr. Lu also said some state enterprises could become multinational corporations, with boards that presumably would include foreigners. They will be under pressure and motivation to keep the value of their assets or add to the value.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Chg, % Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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Nov. 24, 1993

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Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'For investment information'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS

Palmeiro Issues an Apology To Clark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARLINGTON, Texas — Rafael Palmeiro, who had called his former college teammate Will Clark a "lowlife" with "no class," has apologized to the newly signed Rangers first baseman.

"I think Will Clark is a great person and a great ballplayer," Palmeiro said Tuesday night on a Fort Worth radio station. "I was speaking out of frustration and I want to apologize to Will."

Clark signed a five-year, \$30 million contract with the Rangers on Monday. The contract means Palmeiro probably will have to sign with another team. Both were free-agent first basemen and Palmeiro, who hoped to re-sign with Texas, had teased Clark.

"That's the way he is. He's got no class. Friendship didn't matter to him. He was looking out for himself. I don't think much of Will. He's a lowlife."

Palmeiro also described the Rangers organization as "low class" and called the club's president, Tom Schiefel, a "backstabbing liar."

"They never gave me the option of getting back with them," Palmeiro said. "It was unprofessional. But that's the way Schiefel operates."

Palmeiro told the radio station that he "wants everybody out there to know that he deserves better," referring to Clark.

"That's not the way I am and he deserves better," he added.

Palmeiro did not apologize for criticizing the way the organization handled his negotiations.

Palmeiro batted .295 last season with 37 homers, 105 RBIs and a league-leading 124 runs.

Clark, who had played his first eight seasons with the San Francisco Giants, was hampered by injuries for part of the season and batted .283 with 14 homers and 73 RBIs. Clark, a career .300 hitter, saw his average dip to its lowest mark since 1988.

Earlier Tuesday, Clark said his former college roommate had the right to his opinion.

"I respect Rafael Palmeiro as both an athlete and a person," Clark said. "What he says is his opinion."

The New York Yankees were thinking of making an offer for Palmeiro — but only if they can trade outfielder Danny Tartabull, who is owed \$14.25 million during the last three years of his contract and may need shoulder surgery.

Palmeiro's agent, Jim Bronzer, met with Yankees officials, but declined to discuss where the talks stood. The Yankees' general manager, Gene Michael, did not return telephone calls Tuesday.

The Yankees have expressed interest in Palmeiro not as a first baseman, because they are not giving away Don Mattingly's job, but as a right fielder.

(AP, NYT, UPI)



TAKING FIVE — Michael Jordan, the former Chicago Bulls' star, left, and Charles Barkley of the Phoenix Suns, the National Basketball Association's MVP last season, took a break from filming a sneaker commercial in Phoenix, Arizona. Barkley, meanwhile, was cleared by a prosecutor in Scottsdale, Arizona, of accusations that he had punched a man in a nightclub on Nov. 18.

A Bittersweet Return to NIT

Minnesota Coach Is Still Miffed by NCAA Rejection

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Clem Haskins said that, all things considered, he was happy to be back in New York.

In March, Haskins, the University of Minnesota's basketball coach, completed a five-team sweep and led his team to the National Invitation Tournament championship with a 62-61 victory over Georgetown.

On Wednesday evening, Minnesota was to face Kansas as part of a semifinals doubleheader in the Pre-season NIT at Madison Square Garden.

In the other game, North Carolina, the defending national champion, was to meet Massachusetts.

But for all the pleasant memories touched off by this week's return visit, Haskins admits that the trip also rekindles some bitter memories.

Eight months ago, Haskins found himself at one of the lowest points of his 13-year career as a head college basketball coach.

His Gophers had finished with a 22-10 record, 9-9 in the Big Ten. When the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament selection committee announced its 64-team field, Minnesota was not among the chosen.

Instead, Purdue, which also finished 9-9 in the Big Ten and split its season series with Minnesota, received the nod.

Haskins was enraged and accused the NCAA of favoritism and having tilted the selection toward Purdue because of its marquee player, Glenn Robinson.

As it happened, things worked out for Minnesota. The Gophers accepted an invitation to the post-season NIT, where they defeated

Florida, Oklahoma, Southern Cal, Providence, and finally Georgetown to win the title.

"I won the NIT," Haskins said. "I'm thrilled. I'm happy to have had the opportunity to redeem myself, to let the world know we have a quality ball club."

"But the hurt will never go away," he said. "I really worked hard to accomplish things, and when I do that I don't want things taken away from me."

With five returning starters — including junior guard Voshon Leonard, who led the team in scoring with a 17.1 average last season — Haskins shouldn't have to worry about making the 64-team NCAA field next March.

Some coaches — North Carolina's Dean Smith, for example — never have to worry about making the field. Or so it seems.

It has been 20 years since a Smith team has failed to make the NCAA tournament. His 1973-74 team finished 22-6 overall and 9-3 in the Atlantic Coast Conference. It accepted a bid to the NIT, where it lost in the first round.

Smith's subsequent teams have made 19 consecutive appearances in the NCAA tournament and won the championship in 1982 and 1993.

But on Tuesday, Smith complained about the enormous growth of college basketball and even suggested that one way to put college sports, particularly basketball, back in perspective would be to cut back on March Madness.

"If we want to be honest about what's right in college athletics, we'd do away with the tournament," he said.

"If presidents are saying there's too much emphasis, let's do away with the NCAA basketball tournament, let them put their money where their mouths are," he added. "That'll put it back in perspective. It wouldn't bother me."

There will be a tournament, of course, and many experts have made North Carolina a favorite to win it.

Not only do four starters return — Eric Montross at center, Donald Williams and Derrick Phelps at guard and Brian Reese at forward — but North Carolina has three outstanding freshmen in Jeff Melnick, a guard, and the front-court players Jerry Stackhouse and Rashad Wallace.

The only times Massachusetts and North Carolina have met were in the postseason NIT.

In 1971, Massachusetts, with Julius Erving, lost by 90-49 in the first round. In 1973, North Carolina won, 73-63.

The rubber match on Wednesday could be interesting.

The smaller Minnemen have a quick team, with Louis Roe, a 6-7 (2-meter) junior forward; Marcus Camby, a 6-11 freshman center; Dana Dingle, a 6-6 sophomore forward-guard from St. Raymond's in the Bronx and Dante Bright, a 6-6 forward-guard from Dunbar High School in Baltimore.

Asked to assess North Carolina, John Calipari, the Massachusetts head coach, said: "They have two weaknesses in their program right now. Their fourth-team center doesn't score well, and their fourth-team center has a tendency to turn it over. Other than that, we're playing a powerful basketball team."

Jays Set A Record For Money

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A full share for winning the World Series with the Toronto Blue Jays in October was worth a record \$1,779,207.77, and a full losing share on the Philadelphia Phillies was worth \$91,222.27, also the most ever.

Toronto's players divided their \$5,327,335.76 into 34 full shares, one half-share, two partial shares and 10 cash grants, the commissioner's office said Tuesday. In addition, the Blue Jays gave four full shares and 28 cash grants to personnel not in uniform.

Philadelphia's players voted 29 full shares, one three-quarter share, four half-shares, three one-quarter shares, five one-fifth shares and five cash grants. The Phillies gave non-uniformed personnel three full shares, two half-shares, three one-quarter shares, six partial shares and 13 cash grants.

Last year, a full share for the Blue Jays was worth \$1,146,216, and a full share on the losing Atlanta Braves was worth \$84,259.13.

The players' pool, 60 percent of the ticket receipts from the first four games, was a record \$1,798,155, up from \$13,530,613 in 1992.

Players and owners are attempting to reach a deal on how money will be split up next season, when the playoffs are to be expanded to three rounds.

O'Neal and Magic Pound Webber and Warriors

The Associated Press

Shaquille O'Neal and Chris Webber, fellow No. 1 draft picks who could have become teammates, were not supposed to guard each other.

After all, O'Neal is 7-feet-1-inch tall (2.16 meters) and weighs 300 pounds (135 kilograms), while Webber is 6-9 and 250 pounds.

But a foot injury to his center, Victor Alexander, forced the Golden State coach, Don Nelson, to pair Webber with O'Neal in their first meeting since Webber was drafted No. 1 by the Orlando Magic last June and then traded to the Warriors.

The result was a mismatch that O'Neal exploited to lead the Magic to a 120-107 victory Tuesday night in Orlando, Florida.

"That's not the way we wanted to play the game," Nelson said. "We wanted to have Alexander play him, but you've got to take whatever you have. Alexander wasn't available. So that's the way it is."

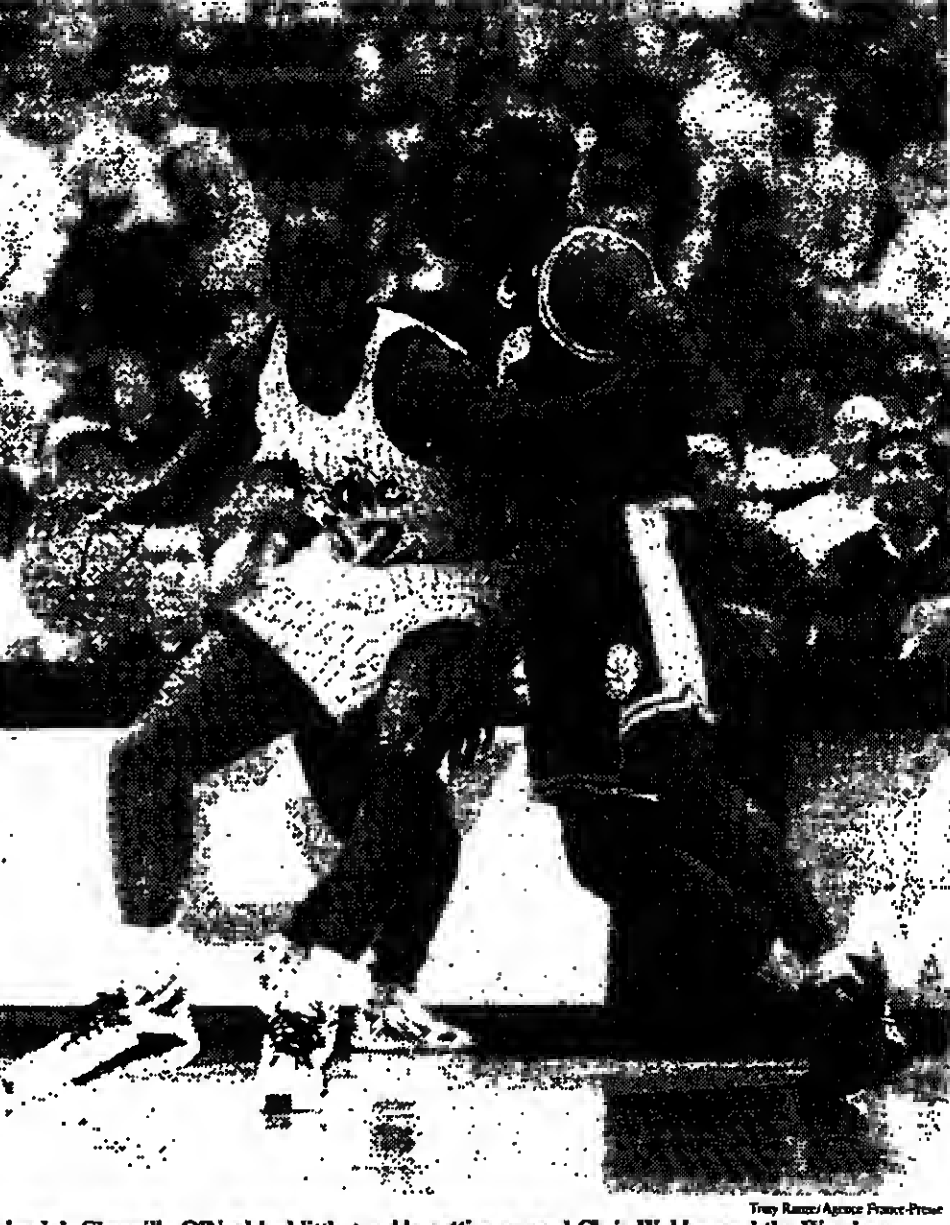
O'Neal scored 28 points and Nick Anderson 24 for the Magic, who used a 15-0 run to take control in the fourth quarter. Webber finished with 13 points and 10 rebounds.

"Anyone who plays me one-on-one is overmatched," O'Neal said. "But they're short of centers. No first-year player can do it all."

Billy Owens and Latrell Sprewell led the Warriors with 18 points each.

Anfernee Hardaway, the Orlando rookie whose rights were traded for Webber's, had 23 for Orlando, which rallied from a 16-point deficit in the second quarter to trail, 55-54, at halftime. O'Neal started the comeback with a dunk and had six points during a 10-2 burst to close the second period.

O'Neal outscored Webber, 19-4



Orlando's Shaquille O'Neal had little trouble getting around Chris Webber and the Warriors.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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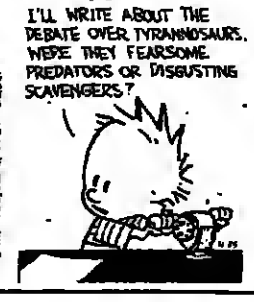
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الرياضيات

ART BUCHWALD

The Merci Donnant Dig

[Last summer archaeologists from Paris were digging in the ruins around Plymouth, Massachusetts. They came across a stone tablet that described how the Native Americans celebrated Thanksgiving. Since this tablet was sent by the Pilgrims through the U. S. Post Office, the French never received it — and that is why I am reprinting a copy of that description for the first time.]

ONE of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day, known in France as le Jour de Merci Donnant.



Buchwald

The Jour de Merci Donnant was first started by a group of Pilgrims (Pélerins) who fled from L'Angleterre before the McCarran Act to found a colony in the New World (le Nouveau Monde) where they could shoot Indians (les Peaux-Rouges) and eat turkey (dinde) to their hearts' content.

demaiselle de Plymouth. Say that a blunt old captain, a man not of words but of action (un vieux Fanfan la Tulipe), offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but this, in short, is my meaning.

"I am a maker of war (Je suis un fabricant de la guerre) and not a maker of phrases. You, bred as a scholar (Vous, qui êtes pan comme un étudiant), can say it in elegant language, such as you read in your books of the pleadings and woeings of lovers, such as you think best adapted to win the heart of the maiden."

Although Jean was fit to be tied (convenable à être emballé), friendship prevailed over love and he went to his duty. But instead of using elegant language, he blurted out his mission. Priscilla was muted with amazement and sorrow (rendue muette par l'étonnement et la tristesse).

At length she exclaimed, interrupting the ominous silence: "If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me, why does he not come himself and take the trouble to woo me?" (Où est-il, le vieux Kilmètres? Pourquoi ne vient-il pas auprès de moi pour tenter sa chance?)

Jean said that Kilmètres Debutish was very busy and didn't have time for those things. He staggered on, telling her what a wonderful husband Kilmètres would make. Finally Priscilla arched her eyebrows and said in a tremulous voice: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jean?" (Chacun à son goût.)

And so, on the fourth Thursday in November, American families sit down at a large table brimming with tasty, and for the only time during the year eat better than the French do.

No one can deny that the Jour de Merci Donnant is a grande fête and no matter how well fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to Kilmètres Debutish, who made this great day possible.

In 1623, after another hard year, the Pélerins' crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more crops were raised by the Pélerins than Pélerins were killed by Peaux-Rouges.

Every year, on the Jour de Merci Donnant, parents tell their children an amusing story about the first celebration.

It concerns a brave capitaine named Miles Standish (known in France as Kilmètres Debutish) and a shy young héritain named Jean Alden. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth called Priscilla Mullens (no translation). The vieux capitaine said to the jeune héritain:

"Go to the damsel Priscilla (Allez voir chez Priscilla), the loveliest maiden of Plymouth (la plus jolie

For Sale: Kitchen Tips By Duchess of Windsor

By Frank J. Priol

NEW YORK — Just when we thought they'd been totally forgotten, they're back. Wallis and Edward. You remember them. Wallis Warfield Simpson, the Baltimore divorcee, and Edward VIII, the King of England. Also known as the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

For a time they were the world's most romantic couple. Fifty-seven years ago next month, the English-speaking world huddled around radios to hear Edward, who had just quit the throne, intone in a reedy voice that he could no longer carry on "without the help and support of the woman I love."

She was often characterized as a relentless social climber and he as a rather dim bulb. But to millions of people trapped in the grip of the Depression, people who had nothing, the spectacle of someone who had everything giving it up for a woman was immensely romantic.

Could it have been her cooking? Don't laugh. On Dec. 10, Sotheby's will offer for sale "My Personal Cookbook" by, yes, the duchess herself. The manuscript, for that is as far as the project got, is part of a collection of Windsor memorabilia being put up for sale. Sotheby's hopes to make \$8,000 on the cookbook alone.

Interested in whipping up a fresh Salade Russe, perhaps? The duchess will guide you, step by step. Never mind that Salade Russe is carrots and peas with mayonnaise. How often does one get to eat something dreamed up by a duchess?

The recipes, such as they are, come sandwiched between reminiscences of girlish culinary adventures back in Baltimore and heart-warming glimpses of ducal domesticity in Paris, New York and other Windsor watering holes.

"When we're in Florida," the duchess confides, "I enjoy tap lunches in the car." There was a supermarket next door to her reducing salon and, she says, "I cannot resist it. Regularly, I find myself buying a package of cold meat, salami usually, smoked cheese, biscuits and a cellophane bag of striped peppermint balls, upon which I lurch happily during my ride home."

The duchess pulled together this culinary potpourri in 1958. It began as a series of articles for The American Weekly, a Sunday newspaper supplement.

At one point the duchess acknowledges that The Weekly's "home economists" tested all her recipes and worked "long and hard" to simplify them. In many instances, she said, these experts suggested "canned, frozen and bottled products, available in American supermarkets," which could save "time and energy." Just like the stuff she picked up in Delray Beach, Florida.

As all dedicated Windsor watchers will recall, Wallis and Edward kept a home in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris and a country place, the Moulin de la Tuilerie, about two hours southwest of the city at a town called Gif-sur-Yvette. They had a French chef and a kitchen staff, their own gardens and access to the best French markets.

Here is the Duchess of Windsor on that beneficence. "I wonder often," she ruminates, "if American housewives appreciate their good fortune in having so many excellent frozen foods." In France, these foods are few and expensive. Inevitably this must change — when electric refrigeration becomes more general.

In our household, I have waged a long fight in behalf of frozen foods. When I used to suggest to our cook that he make more use of our freezer, he would protest, "Why, Madame? I have only to walk six blocks to get something fresh."

There are fanatics who travel to France for the butter. Experts can tell the source of a kilo of butter by looking at it. Any respectable Parisian merchant who deals in butter, eggs and cheese will offer 10 or more different types of butter. Yet, the duchess, apparently inured to France's bounty, was happy to get her butter shipped in from overseas. "Dearest Anita," writes the duchess from her country place, "I can't thank you enough for the five tins of butter. Please tell us how much I owe for it — I cannot accept it as a present really, otherwise I could never ask you to send us any more."

The duke was not a dedicated food person, preferring more intellectual pursuits. "I have a collection of cookbooks," she discloses, "which I read as avidly as the duke, who will never shake the sand out of his shoes, reads the National Geographic."

It would appear that the worldly Mrs. Simpson was eager to show the prince, whom she called David, her domestic side early on. Preparing to write her articles, she came across "a folder of recipes tied together with a bit of pink cord, the cover of which was marked 'Salads, Nov. 1934.'"

"This," she writes, "I had fixed, at the Duke's request, for his cook at the Fort, his country house at Sunningdale. The cook, I suspect, was not too pleased at a woman 'interfering.' But I can still see David's warm smile."

Turning philosophical — or perhaps just planning ahead — she muses, "It is not a simple matter for any bachelor to run a house, even though he be a prince with a staff to serve him." Edward was the Prince of Wales when they met. He became Edward VIII on the death of his father, George V, and Duke of Windsor after his abdication.

In later years, the ducal pair often gave buffet suppers. "The buffet," she wrote, "is the most fun party." A typical Windsor buffet included a cold lobster mousse with Sauce Liberal, hot curried eggs, the old dependable Salade Russe and Gateau Egyptian.

The Sauce Liberal may have had something to do with the fun. "Mix into good mayonnaise enough catsup to colour the mayonnaise a pale pink. Add Worcestershire sauce, lemon juice and heavy fresh cream to taste. Lastly, add a good quantity of gin."

Gateau Egyptian In Her Own Writ

By Frank J. Priol

FOLLOWING are three recipes, exactly as written, from "My Personal Cookbook," by the Duchess of Windsor.

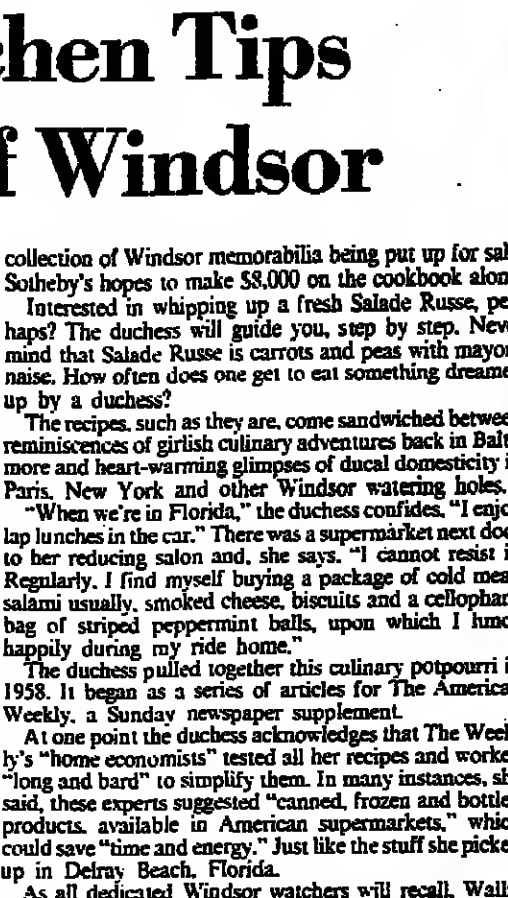
SOLE DEMI-DEUIL (SOLE IN HALF MOURNING) Poach fillets of sole in white wine with juice of lemon. Place in oven for 10 minutes in a Pyrex dish. Make a cream sauce with: 750 grams of butter, 50 grams flour, 1/2 liter milk, 1/2 liter heavy cream, 1 juice of lemon, 1 yolk of egg and some of the sole bouillon.

Place the fillets of sole on a long dish, cover with cream sauce, and recover with caviar the surface. Place around the fillets tartelettes of caviar. Serve very hot.

AVOCADO PEARS TAHITI Cut the avocados in half, allowing one half to a person. Remove pit. Fill center with rum slightly flavored with brown sugar. Serve on ice.

GATEAU EGYPTIAN Make a light sponge cake that is fairly deep. Scoop out the center. Cover the outside of the cake with cold blackberry jelly. It is sometimes advisable to melt the jelly first so it will spread smoothly.

Fill the center with whipped cream flavored subtly with vanilla. When ready to serve, pour hot blackberry jelly over the whole.



The Duke and Duchess of Windsor. Did her kitchen skills help win his heart? "I can still see David's warm smile," she wrote, after he had one of her salads.

807 Dalton as Rhett? The Casting Continues

Tars upon Thames: The producer of the CBS miniseries "Scarlett" says he is close to signing Timothy Dalton, the occasional James Bond, to play Rhett Butler to Joanne Whalley-Kilmer's Scarlett O'Hara. The eight-hour project is based on Alexander Ripley's sequel to Margaret Mitchell's epic of 'The Old South, "Gone With the Wind." Both Dalton and Whalley-Kilmer are British. Robert Halm Sr., the producer, has cast Sir John Gielgud as Scarlett's Irish grandfather.

A sculptress who turned a terraced house into a concrete mess in London East End was simultaneously named best and worst artist of the year. Rachel Whiteread carried off the country's most lucrative award for the visual arts: the £20,000 (£30,000) Turner Prize. Then a group of rock musicians calling themselves the K Foundation, mocking Britain's avant-garde arts scene, decided to award Whiteread their own prize for the year's worst creation.

Zhang Yimou, who often has trouble getting his movies screened in China, has received the Golden Rooster, China's top film award, for "The Story of Qiu Ju."

Gore Vidal has canceled his appearance at the annual Adelaide Writers' Week because Australia's immigration laws require him to apply for a visa. Organizers said they would replace him with an equally important American writer who doesn't think he is more important than the immigration laws.

Surrounded by security guards and with the author Susan Sontag acting as his referent to "my bear," Salman Rushdie emerged from hiding to receive an honorary post as visiting professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Rushdie was forced underground nearly five years ago after the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran condemned his book "The Satanic Verses" and sentenced him to death.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Page 14



Phred Litchfield Camera Press

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WEATHER

Weather forecast table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Middle East, Latin America, and Oceania. Includes high/low temperatures and weather conditions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a 'Ladder' puzzle and a 'Puzzle of Nov. 24'.

Large advertisement for AT&T Access Numbers. Text: "I wonder if the little guy had fun today?" Includes AT&T logo and contact information.

Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various countries. Columns include country name and access number.

Small advertisement for AT&T services, including international calling and local services.